

TERMS OF THE "AMERICAN."

H. B. MASSER, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.
H. B. MASSER, Editor.
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THE "AMERICAN" is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid.
No subscriptions received for a less period than six months. All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to insure attention, must be POST PAID.

UMBRELLAS CHEAP.

REST FENNER & CO.

Manufacturers of
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, and SUN SHADES,
No. 143 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

INVITE the attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., to their very extensive, elegant, new stock, prepared with great care, and offered at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The principle on which this concern is established, is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by manufacturing a good article, selling it at the lowest price for cash, and realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of sales and quick returns.

Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufacture, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants, Manufacturers and Dealers.

A large assortment of the New Style Corn Coat Parasols.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1841—1y

HERR'S HOTEL.

FORMERLY TREMONT HOUSE,
No. 116 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE SUBSCRIBER, recently of Reading, Pa., would inform the public that he has fitted up the above, capacious and convenient establishment, and will always be ready to entertain visitors. His established reputation in the line, it is hoped, will afford full assurance, that his guests will be supplied with every comfort and accommodation; whilst his house will be conducted under such arrangements as will secure a character for the first responsibility, and satisfactory entertainment for all individuals and families.

Charge for boarding \$1 per day.

DANIEL HERR.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1841—1y

To Country Merchants.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats.

G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR.

at the S. E. corner of Market and Fifth Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER for sale an extensive assortment of the above articles, all of which they sell at unusually low prices, and particularly invite the attention of buyers visiting the city, to an examination of their stock.

G. W. & L. B. TAYLOR.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1841—1y

FLAX SEED.

The highest price will be given for Flax Seed, by

Aug. 31, 1844. H. B. MASSER.

COTTAGE BIBLES.

Five copies of the Cottage Bible, the cheapest book ever published, containing the commentary on the Old and New Testament, just received and for sale, for six dollars.

June 15, 1844. H. B. MASSER.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR J. B. MASSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Sunbury and its vicinity, that he has removed his office to the white building in Market Square, east of Tea T. Clement's store, and immediately opposite the post office, where he will be happy to receive calls to the line of his profession.

Sunbury, May 4th, 1844.

DAVID EVANS'

Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron

Chests, Slate lined Refrigerators, with Filters attached when required.

EVANS & WATSON,

No. 76 South Third St., opposite the Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURE and STEELING of DAVID EVANS' Patent Fire and Thief Proof Iron Chests, for preserving Books, Papers, Documents, Jewels, Gold, Silver, &c., made of Best Iron, (and not over Plac.) and every one hundred run in use, and for sale made with first rate Locks and David Evans' Patent Keyhole Covers, similar to the one exhibited at the Philadelphia Exchange, for three months to the summer of 1842, when all the Keys were at liberty to be used, and the Chest not opened, although the experiment was tried by at least 1500 persons. One of the same Locks was used by Roberts, at the Delaware Coal Office, in Walnut street, above Third, but did not succeed.

Holding Machines, Iron Doors, superior Locks, and all kinds of Iron Railing, Steel and Cast-iron Fences, and Smithwork generally, on hand or manufactured at the shortest notice.

CAUTION—I do hereby caution all persons against making, using, selling, or causing to be sold, any Keyhole Covers for Fire Proof Chests, or Doors, of any kind similar in principle to my Patent, of 10th July, 1841, and also against using Refrigerators with Slate, for which my Patent is dated 26th March, 1844, as any infringement will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID EVANS.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1844—1y

FORESTVILLE

BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS.

THE subscriber has just received, for sale, a few of the above celebrated Eight Day Clocks, which will be sold at very reduced prices, for cash. Also, superior 30 hour Clocks, of the best make and quality, which will be sold for cash, at \$4 50. Also, superior Brass 30 hour Clocks, at \$8 00.

Dec. 2, 1843. H. B. MASSER.

STONE WARE for sale.

225 Stone Jugs, from 1 quart to 3 gallons, 50 Stone Jars, from 2 to 6 gallons. For sale, cheap, by

Oct. 14. H. B. MASSER.

SUNBURY AMERICAN.

AND SHAMOKIN JOURNAL.

Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.—JACKSON.

By Masser & Elsely.

Sunbury, Northumberland Co. Pa. Saturday, March 22, 1845.

Vol. 5--No. 26--Whole No. 234.



Robert Josselyn, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, is the author of the following simple exquisite verses:

THE FADED FLOWER.

"I keep it still, the faded flower,
Through long and cheerless years,
In memory of that happy hour,
Which time the more endears.
When from thy hand the gift I took,
And saw the tear-drops start,
And clasped with fond and gentle look,
The giver to my heart.
"That flower, like her who gave it, then
Was loveliest of its kind;
And vainly might I seek again
So fair a flower to find;
But brief alike the joy and bloom,
It withered in a day,
And left of hope and wrapt in gloom,
I bore it far away.
"In distant lands, amidst care and grief,
That flower was yet more dear,
And often every cherished leaf
Was moistened with a tear;
And still I keep the faded flower,
And hold, while life shall last,
The memory of that happy hour,
Which consecrates the past."

Mr. SOLOMON HEINE, the rich banker, who died lately at Hamburg, expressed a wish to be buried at the break of day, without noise or cortege, and that no discourse should be pronounced over his tomb. His executors conformed to these instructions as far as possible; but, during the procession of the mourners to the cemetery of the Jews in that city, more than a thousand persons on foot, and ninety-two carriages, joined the modest conveyance. On the day of the funeral very few persons attended on "Change, and little or no business was transacted. He was remarkable for his sentiments of justice and firmness. It was owing to him that the horrible fire of 1812 did not ruin the credit of Hamburg. By his aid and representations the Bank of Hamburg was induced to continue its cash and specie payments during all the period of that great disaster, and he placed at the disposal of the Government half a million in hard money to enable it to meet all demands. He prevented the exchange brokers also from raising the rate of discount higher than four per cent. In the preamble of his will, which was certified on the 21st instant, the deceased had reckoned—that it was with the modest dowry of his wife, which scarcely amounted to 10,000 marks, or about £760, he began business, which prospered with him so much as to render him the possessor of a fortune of 22,000,000 of marks, or about £1,540,000 sterling. The reading of the legacies occupied more than an hour and a quarter. Not a single establishment of charity or public utility was forgotten by the testator. He bequeathed over 10,000 marks, say about £760, to the reconstruction of the churches of St. Peter and St. Nicholas of Hamburg, which were destroyed by the great conflagration of 1812. All the debts below 400 marks, say £30, owing to him, were annulled by his will.

LENGTH OF LIFE IN ANIMALS.—A neurological table of statistics relative to the length of life of the animals at the Jardin des Plantes, contains the following:—"The average length of life of the panther, tiger, and lion, in a menagerie at Paris, is six or seven years. A lion, however, has lived twenty-nine, and a lioness seventeen. Lions which are carried about and exhibited to the public, are found to live much longer, generally seventeen or twenty years. (Very encouraging to young lions in society.) The white bear of Siberia lives only three or four years; but the black bear, being of a more robust constitution, survives to the age of seven or eight. As to family of bears, known by the name of *Martia-monte a Farbe* they live from seventeen to twenty years, and behold a long series of generations. The hyena lives only four or five years; dromedaries and camels thirty or forty; the elephant when free reaches the age of one hundred, here it reaches only the age of a quarter of that space of time; the giraffe, which is now in Jardin des Plantes, has been there seventeen years, and still enjoys excellent health; monkeys only survive four or five years, and it is mentioned as a great phenomenon that one lived at Gibraltar for seventeen years."

ANECDOTE OF JOHN RANDOLPH.—The celebrated John Randolph once took up a Socinian pamphlet, in a book store in Baltimore. With an indescribable look, and that penetrating shrewdness which none who have heard it can forget, he exclaimed, "What a *Christless* religion is this! Christianity without a divine Saviour! It is like a famous play-bill in England, in which some strolling players announced the play of *Hamlet* with the part of *Hamlet* left out."

Subterranean Scenes in New York.

"Ironmoss," in the last New York Observer, quotes from the notes of a friend the following account of a recent exploration of one of the living bells in that city, which corroborates the reports heretofore made by Dickens:

It was midnight. We had made an appointment with an officer of the city police, one of the oldest and truest of that department, to meet us at the ——— House, and we were all ready. The neighborhood we proposed to visit, was unsafe for any man to enter in the night, unless well protected, and we had therefore taken such precautions as the first law of nature dictates in such cases. Turning down L—— to O—— street, we came to a large white-washed door, at which the officer tapped as if giving a signal to be understood within. The door was cautiously opened, and we stood enveloped in darkness, but the sound of distant music broke upon our ears. We groped our way to a flight of stairs, down which we marched, the officer being at the head, till we came to another door guarded by a porter, who proved to be the presiding genius of the establishment. He knew the officer at a glance, and was as complaisant as if a new customer had come; and on being informed that we were on a pleasure excursion through his dominions, he threw open his infernal ball-room door, and there, as sure as life, was a sight such as the disordered brain of a madman might conjecture, but which we had never ventured to believe was one of nightly similar scenes in this christian city. A motley multitude of men and women, yellow and white, black and dingy, old and young, ugly and ——— no not handsome; God forbid that beauty should ever bloom in such a hot-bed as this—but there they were, a set of male and female Bacchantes dancing to the tambourine and fiddle, giggling and laughing in a style peculiar to the remote descendants of Ham, and making "night hideous" with their lascivious orgies. Talk of the degradation of the heathen, of savage pow-wows, and pagan carnivals; and stir up sympathy for the slaves of sin in the depths of Africa and Asia. Here we were within a stone's throw of the City Hall, in the centre of the first city in the most christian country on the earth, and here was a sight to make the heart sick and bleed. On one side of the room was a bar, tended by a rascally looking wretch, who dealt out the liquors to the frequent calls of his customers, and as the drinking and fiddling went on, the fury of the company waxed fiercer, until the scene was as mural and bewildering as if we had been suddenly ushered into the reveling halls of the Prince of Darkness.

Wandering through this horrid group was a young man whom we recognised as a respectable family, but his bloodied face and blood-shot eyes, and the loose familiarity with which he addressed the company, showed that he was at home among them, and was already near the nadir point of his downward career. We thought of the mother that gave him birth, and whose heart would be wrung with agony at the ruin of her son, were she not one of the many mothers in the ranks of fashion and pride, perhaps at this moment flouting at a more splendid ball, yielding to the voluptuous blandishments of elegant vice, and listening to the flattering tongue that will lure her to meet her lost boy at the door of a lower hell.

That gawdy girl, (said the officer,) decked with so much finery, makes it her profession to decoy men into houses kept for the purpose, and there she robs them. Many men from the country, prompted by curiosity, follow such persons as you see her to be, and before they are aware of their danger, they are in a snare from which escape is impossible. Resistance is useless, and to complain to the police is attended with an exposure worse than the loss of the money. In fact, the robbery of their victims is the chief parent of this class of women of whom that girl is one of the queens.

But we were glad to emerge from this den, and breathe again the pure air of heaven. A bright pure moon poured on us a flood of light as we gained the upper regions, and what a contrast to the murky atmosphere from which we had just escaped! It was a beautiful night! The mild moon sailed in glory over us, and the stars "whose PURITY and DISTANCE make them FAIR," danced like celestial virgins "in the blue ethereal sky," and we could scarcely believe that, under such a canopy, there could be such scenes as we had just left.

THE PRESS.—"A journalist," said the great Napoleon, "is a gambler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations. Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than an hundred thousand bayonets." In our own country there is not a man in office, from the President down to the ambitious keeper of a floating light, who does not need its support and dread its opposition.

An Irish paper says: "At present the Scotch poor are not fed; they exist on the recollection of what they ate in former years."

WASHINGTON.

"The end of the same year (1796) witnessed the resignation of the Presidency of the United States of America by General Washington and his voluntary retirement into private life. Modern history has not so spotless a character to commemorate. Inevitable in revolution, firm in conduct, incorruptible in integrity, he brought to the helm of a victorious republic the simplicity and innocence of rural life; he was forced into greatness by circumstances, rather than led into it by inclination, and prevailed over his enemies rather by the wisdom of his designs and the perseverance of his character, than any extraordinary genius for the art of war. A soldier from necessity and patriotism rather than disposition, he was the first to recommend a return to pacific councils when the independence of his country was secured, and bequeathed to his countrymen an address, on leaving their government, to which there is no composition of uninspired wisdom which can bear a comparison. He was modest without diffidence, sensible to the voice of fame without vanity; independent and dignified without either asperity or pride. He was a friend to liberty, but not licentiousness, not to dreams of enthusiasts but to those practical ideas which America had inherited from her English descent; and which were opposed to nothing so much as the extravagant love of power in the French Democracy. Accordingly, after having signified his life by successful resistance to English oppression, he closed it by the warmest advice to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain, and by his casting vote, shortly before his resignation, ratified a treaty of friendly and commercial intercourse between the mother country and its emancipated offspring. He was a Cromwell without his ambition; a Sylla without his crimes; and, after having raised his country, by his exertions to the rank of an independent state, closed his career by a voluntary relinquishment of the power which a grateful people had bestowed. It is the highest glory of England to have given birth, even amid transatlantic wilds to such a man; and if she cannot number him among those who have extended her provinces or augmented her dominions, she may at least feel a legitimate pride in the victories which he achieved, and the great qualities which he exhibited, in the contest with herself, and indulge with satisfaction in the reflection that the vast empire, which neither the ambition of Louis XIV nor the power of Napoleon could dismember, received its first rude shock from the courage which she had communicated to her own offspring; and that, amid the convulsions and revolutions of other states, real liberty has arisen in that country alone, which inherited in its veins the genuine principles of British freedom.—Allison's History of Europe.

SINGULAR CURE FOR HEADACHE.—I had a violent headache, which the captain undertook to cure, and he certainly succeeded. He made me sit down, seized hold of my caput, and, placing a thumb on each of my temporal arteries, pressed them in such a way as to almost stop the whole circulation of my blood; He then directed me to *heave as long a sigh as I could*, and I walked in to dinner completely cured. I have seen ladies in this country, whilst suffering under such malady, appear with a wafer stuck on each temple, which, I presume, was only a milder way than my friend the captain employed of driving off this tormentor.—My Adventures, by Colonel Maxwell, K. H.

SPEAK KINDLY.—Speak kindly to thy brother man, for he has many cares thou dost not know; many sorrows thine eye hath not seen; and grief may be gnawing at his heart-strings, which ere long will snap them in sunder. O, speak kindly to him! Perhaps a word from thee will kindle the light of joy in his overshadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty and turned into discord the once perfect harmony of his being.—Harshness can never reclaim him. Kindness will. For far down, beneath all his depravity, there still lingers a spark of the spirit's loveliness, that one word from thee may kindle to a flame which will eventually purify the whole man, and make him what he was destined to be, the true spiritual image of his God. Speak kindly, act kindly to all, without asking who he may be. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherhood of man, and needs thy sympathy. Then give it to him freely—ah, freely as thy Father, who is in heaven, giveth to thee.—Lowell Off-fering.

PROFOUND REPLY.—A stranger asked a countryman, whom he saw mending a road near Ross, "where the road went to?" The countryman replied, "I don't know, sir; I find it here when I comes to work in the morning, and I leaves it here at night, but where it goes to in the mean time I don't know."

"Here, boys, I have four apples to divide between three of us, so there are two for you two, and two for me too."

Going to bed before a Young Lady.

As I was saying, ten years ago, Judge Douglass, of Illinois, was a beardless youth of twenty years of age, freshly come amongst the people of the "Sucker State," with an air about him suspiciously redolent of Yankeeism. A mere youthful adventurer amongst the "quare" Suckers—one would deem the position embarrassing. Not so with the Judge; he had come on business. A political fortune was to be made, and no time lost. He was about launching on the sea of popular favor and he commenced a general coast survey the day he arrived. He soon made himself District Attorney, member of the Legislature, Register of the U. S. Land Office, Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court.

"How do you adapt yourself," said I, "Judge, to the people? How did you naturalize yourself as it were?"

"Oh, nothing easier; you see I like it. It's democratic. But it did come awkward at first. You know I am, or father was, bashful to rather a painful degree. Well, now nine-tenths of my constituents despise luxuries, and have no such a thing as a second room in their houses. In beating up for votes, I live with my constituents, eat with my constituents, drink with them, pray with them, laugh hunt, dance and work with them; I eat their corn dodgers and fried bacon, and sleep too in a bed with them. Among my first acquaintances were the L——s, down under the Bluffs. Fine fellows the L——s,—by the way, I am sure of five votes there. Well, you perceive, I had to live there. But, sir, I was frightened the first night I slept there. I own it; yes, sir, I acknowledge the corn. An ice bath in August is something; but I was done to an icicle; had periodical chills for ten days. Did you ever see a Venus in linsey woolsey?" "No."

"Then you shall see Serena L——s. They call her the 'White Flower'; seventeen—plump as a pigeon and smooth as a persimmon. How the devil, said I to myself, soliloquizing, the first night I slept there, am I to go to bed before this young lady? I do believe my heart was topsyturvyed, for the idea of pulling off my boots before the girl, was death. And as to doffing my other fixtures, I would sooner have my leg taken off with a wood saw. The crisis was tremendous. It was nearly midnight, and the family had been hours in bed. Miss Serena alone remained. Bright as the sun the merry minx talked on. It was now portentously obvious to me at last, that she had determined to out-sit me. By repeated spasmodic efforts, my coat, waistcoat, cravat, boots and socks were brought off. During the process my beautiful neighbor talked to me with unvaried eyes, with that peculiar kind of placidity employed by painters to embody their idea of the virgin. I dumped myself down in a chair, in a cold perspiration. A distressing thought occurred to me. Does not the damsel stand on a point of local etiquette. It may be the fashion of these people to see strangers in bed before retiring themselves? May I not have kept those beautiful eyes open, torn ignorance, of what these people deem good breeding? Neither the lady's eyes or tongue had indeed betrayed fatigue. Those large jet eyes seemed to dilate and grow brighter as the blaze of the wood fire died away; but doubtless this was from kind consideration for the strange wakefulness of her guest. The thing was clear. I determined to retire, and without delay. I arose with firmness, unmoored my suspenders, and in a voice not altogether steady, said:

"Miss Serena, I think I will retire."
"Certainly, sir," she quietly observed, "you will lodge there, sir?" inclining her beautiful head towards a bed standing a few yards from where she was sitting. I proceeded to uncase; entrencing myself behind a chair the while, faintly imagining the position offered some security. It is simply plain to a man in his senses, that a chair of the fashion of one I had thrown between myself and "the enemy," as a military man would say, offered almost no security at all. No more in fact than standing up behind a ladder—nothing in the way of the artillery of bright eyes, as a poet would say sweeping open space of ten feet between me and the bed; a sort of Bridge of Lodi passage which I was forced to make, exposed to a cruel raking fire from all. Although I say it, who should not say it, an emergency never arose for which I had not a resource. I had one for this. The plan was the work of a moment, I do—

"Ah! I see you stormed the battery and—"

"Bah! don't interrupt me. No, I determined by a bold ruse de guerre, to throw her attention out of the window, clear the perilous passage, and fortify myself under the counterpane before she recovered her surprise. The plan failed. You see I am a small man, physically speaking.

By day, limbs and head, setting up business on one hundred and seven and a half pounds, all told, of fish, blood and bones, cannot individually or collectively, set up any very ostentatious

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 insertion, - - - \$0 50
1 do 2 do - - - - - 0 75
1 do 3 do - - - - - 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, - - - 0 25
Yearly Advertisements: one column, \$25; half column, \$18, three squares, \$12; two squares, \$9; one square, \$5. Half-yearly: one column, \$18; half column, \$12; three squares, \$8; two squares, \$5; one square, \$3 50.
Advertisements left without directions as to the length of time they are to be published, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.
Sixteen lines make a square.

pretensions I believe the young lady must have been settling in her mind some philosophical point on that head. Perhaps her sense of justice wished to assure itself of a perfectly fair distribution of the respective motives. Perhaps she did not feel easy until she knew that a kind Providence had not added to general poverty individual wrong. Certain it was, she seemed rather pleased with her speculations; for when I arose from a stooping posture finally, wholly disencumbered of cloth, I noticed mischievous shadows playing about the corners of her mouth. It was the moment I had determined to direct her eye to some astonishing circumstance out of the window.—But the young lady spoke at the critical moment.

"Mr. Douglass," she observed, "you have got a mighty small chance of legs there."

Men seldom have any notice of their own powers, I never made any pretensions to skill in ground and lofty tumbling; but it is strictly true, I cleared, at one bound, the open space, planted myself on the centre of the bed, and was buried in the blankets in a twinkling.

"I congratulate you, my boy," said I, "poising a cube of the crimson core of the melon on the point of my knife: 'a lucky escape truly! But was the young lady modest!'"

"Modest, sir!—there is not in Illinois a more modest, or more sensible girl. It's habit—all habit. I think nothing of it now. Why, it's only last week I was at a fine wedding party, and a large and fine assembly of both sexes lodged in the same room, with only three feet or so of neutral territory between them."

"You astonish me, Mr. Douglass."

"Fact, sir, upon my honor. You see these people are the soul of hospitality, and never allow a fine social party to turn out at twelve o'clock at night to go long distances home. All that is more cleverly managed here. An Illinois bed has a power of elongation or expansion perfectly enigmatical to strangers. One four feet wide, will on occasion, flank one whole side of the house, and is called a field-bed, and large parties will range themselves on the opposite side of the house as economically as candles in a box."

"But, my dear fellow, this is drollish prose, introduce yourself to that little fellow in the corner, and pass him over; and now tell me about old Canandaigua."

A SOUND MIND A RARE THING.—I once saw, says Mr. Cecil, this subject forcibly illustrated. A watchmaker told me that a gentleman had put an exquisite watch into his hands that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect was to be discovered, and yet the watch went intolerably. At last it struck him that possibly the balance-wheel might have been near a magnet. On applying a needle to it he found his suspicion true. The steel work in the other parts of the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be magnetized by any predilection, it must act irregularly.

A MACKEREL STORY.—An exchange paper tells the following hard story:—A brother of "Capt. Ucelens," so much noted in the Bob Snipes letters, sent by a merchant of the village of F——, in Arkansas for a barrel of mackerel. Calling one day at the merchant's store, he inquired if his barrel of mackerel had come. He was told that it had, and the merchant went down with him into his cellar to show it to him. While there, some other person called off the merchant's attention from the mackerel; meanwhile some men rolled out a barrel, which the merchant supposed to be the right one. "Capt. Ucelens," brother had never seen any mackerel, and being curious, he opened his barrel as soon as it was out of the cellar. No mackerel was seen. Gathering up a pail he dipped off some six or seven pailsful and threw away, remarking at the time that "it was very thick brine." Finding no mackerel after this operation, the gallant captain's brother threw off his coat and swore he would find the fish; as plunging into the barrel his stripped arms, he felt all about in the brine for them. "By ——" exclaimed he, "there's no mackerel here, but,—displaying his dripping arms—'it's powerful strong brine, and it has eaten up all the fish!'" Going into the store he told his tale, saying there was no fish in the barrel, nothing but the best kind of thick brine. The merchant maintained that he had brought him a barrel of mackerel, and descending to the cellar, behold there lay the barrel aforesaid. The issue of it all was, that the captain's brother had opened a barrel of train oil, and wasted about seven pailsful of it, in his vain search after the fish in the "mighty strong brine!"

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—A country editor, fixing his rates of advertising announces that he charges "one dollar for every sixteen line." Quite extravagant.

The best friends are those who stimulate each other to do good.

The Horrors of Millerism.

TRIAL OF ISRAEL DAMMON.—We have seen a report of the trial of a man who is termed Elder Dammon, at Dover in this State, commencing the 17th ult., before Moses Sweet and Seth Lee, Esqrs. The trial develops most shocking particulars, and convinces us more fully than before, that town and city authorities should interfere and arrest these sensual and demoralizing proceedings. They are as bad as the worst days of that arch scoundrel and fanatic, Cochran, who "led silly women captive," and despoiled the domestic peace of many a peaceful and respectable family. A part of the evidence we have omitted, it being too gross for publication.

Dammon was charged with being a vagabond, a common railer and brawler, neglecting to support his family, &c. He pleaded not guilty, and numerous witnesses were examined during the time of the trial, which lasted two days. Some of the witnesses testified that they saw nothing at the meetings improper, and others detailed what they saw—showing that the conduct of prisoner and his associates was abominable. To this point Mr. J. W. E. Harvey testified that he had attended their meetings two days and four evenings. First meeting lasted eight days; have known Dammon six weeks; Dammon, White and Hall were leaders. Dammon said the sinners were going to hell in two days. They were hugging and kissing each other; Dammon would lay on the floor, then jump up; they would frequently go into another room. Dammon has no means to support himself that I know of. The meeting appeared very irreligious; have seen him sit on the floor with a woman, his arms around her. The room they went into was a back room; don't know what was in it; I was in two rooms where there was a fire. In the back room they said the world's people must not go. Dammon said the meeting was to be a private meeting, and they wanted no one to come in unless they believed as he did in the advent doctrine. I did go to them; I went to satisfy myself what was done. I had no hostile feelings against them. Prisoner lived on his followers.

Wm. C. Crosby, Esq., testified. He was at the meeting on Saturday night, from about 7 to 9 o'clock. There was a woman on the floor who lay on her back with a pillow under her head; she would occasionally arouse up and tell a vision which she said was revealed to her. They would at times all be talking at once, hallooing at the top of their voices; some of them said there was too much sin there. After the cessation of the noise, Dammon got up and was more coherent; he complained of those that came there who did not believe in the advent doctrine. At one time Dammon said there were hogs there, not belonging to the band, and pointed at him and said, I mean you sir. Subsequently he addressed him again; said you can't drive us out of the town; he stared him in the face and said, I am an honest man, or I could not look you in the face, and you have hell's brass or you could not look me in the face. Dammon said if he was owner of the house, he would compel all unbelievers to leave it; they were sitting and laying on the floor promiscuously, and were exceedingly noisy. By spells it was the noisiest I ever attended. He had seen them in groups hugging and kissing each other. Once saw elder Hall with his boots off, and the women would go and kiss his feet. One girl made a smack but did not kiss his foot with her lips. Hall said, "He that is ashamed of me before men, him will I be ashamed of before my father and the holy angels." She then gave him a number of kisses.

Lotus Lambert testified that he attended a meeting one evening lately, and that Dammon was very abusive; called all other denominations liars, murderers, &c. A woman was present who pretended to have visions, and who was blasphemously called the Imitation of Christ. She was said to be from Portland. Her name was Ellen Harmon. She told Mr. Woodbury she must be baptized or go to hell. Mrs. W. concluded to be baptized. A Miss Dorinda Baker, of Orrington figured largely. She told Lambert he was the devil and would go to hell. She subsequently went into the bedroom with a man whom they called Elder White, and when they came out were hugging each other. Miss Baker then went to one Dore, and they kissed each other. This night they went to the water and baptized. The visionary, Miss Harmon, lying on the floor several hours—from 7 to 1 o'clock that night. Part of the time Dammon lay on the floor on his back. Elder White said if the Almighty had anything to reveal, he revealed it to Miss H. He acted as mediator.

Douglas James Rowe testified that prisoner stood and said, while I stand here, men nor devils cannot hurt you. He had known him for twenty or thirty years, and his character was good till recently.

Much other testimony was received, pro and con, of a similar character, and the prisoner opened his defence. He cited Luke 7:36; John 13: last chapter in Romans; Philippians 4th; 1st Thess., 5th chap. J. S. Holmes assisted him in his defence. C. L. Chandler and H. O. Morrison argued the cause for the State.

Prisoner again arose, and read the 50 and 126th Psalm: He argued that the day of grace had gone by; that the believers were reduced, but that there were too many yet, and that the end of the world would come within a week.

The prisoner was sentenced to ten days in the House of Correction, from which sentence he appealed.—*Portland Argus, March 13.*

Poudre de Veuvage is the name now given by the French to arsenic, (widow's powder.)

A Man Killed by an Elephant.

The large male elephant belonging to Hopkins & Co.'s managerie at Baton Rouge, La., on the 8th inst., killed the person who had been employed for a long time to take charge of him. It appears that the two elephants and a camel had been sent in advance of the other animals, en route for Clinton, the female elephant and the camel chained together. When about four miles from Baton Rouge, the male elephant refused to cross a small bridge, and the keeper, who was on foot, procured a horse, (one which the elephant was not accustomed to) for the purpose of driving it over, and in attempting to mount, the horse shied, and threw the man in the road. The elephant immediately rushed upon him, caught him upon its tusks, and threw him forty or fifty feet in the air, which was repeated a great number of times, the tusks frequently passing through his body. It then carried the body from the road towards the woods, tossing it in the air at intervals, until it fell between two fallen trees, which saved it from further violence.

The infuriated animal then returned to the road, where the female elephant and camel had been chained to a tree by another keeper, and rushed upon them, his tusks passing through the camel, knocking down the female and breaking the chain in two. The enraged animal then made off toward the woods, carrying the camel by its trunk, and throwing it at intervals in the air with its tusks. The other portion of the caravan now coming to the bridge, the elephant returned and made demonstrations of an attack upon it, when fire-arms were brought into requisition. A number of shots were fired upon it, but without any effect. Word was then sent to the U. S. garrison, and some thirty or forty of the soldiers were sent to despatch it with their muskets. The neighbors also turned out with their rifles and shot guns, and some fifty or sixty shots were fired into or rather upon him, for the balls were frequently flattened upon striking, and fell to the ground. At length it was determined upon to send to the garrison for a field piece to despatch him, when one of the keepers procuring a spear, mounted a horse, and succeeded in wounding the elephant until he caused it to scream with pain and finally to yield to subjection, when it was driven off with the balance of the animals. This is the same animal which killed one of its keepers, some two or three years ago, at Algiers, La., and was only stayed from further mischief after fourteen shots had been fired into it.

MARRIAGE ON BOARD A STEAMBOAT.—Bishop Chase in a lately published letter gives the following account of a marriage service performed by him whilst sailing recently on the Ohio river.

On Tuesday, says the Bishop, I proceeded down the Ohio river, and a very long stream it proves to be, navigation more than a thousand miles from Pittsburgh to its mouth, pouring its pure waters into the muddy Mississippi. How sweetly did we glide down its placid current, the weather mild and the company good.

Below Shawneetown, a license was shown me by some one who had been on shore, from the Court at Elizabethtown, (Illinois) to marry a couple who were on board. Finding, after due examination, all things lawful and correct, I performed this holy rite. It would have done your hearts good to witness the solemnity pervading the whole assembly of cabin passengers while they beheld the heart searching matrimonial service of the Church. Scarcely a person on board had ever seen it performed before, being accustomed to marriages performed by Justices of the Peace.—In this instance, being so requested, they all knelt down and seemed to join in the prayers, and with the minister implored a blessing on the newly married couple.

POETICAL.—Under the commercial head of the Buffalo Pilot we find the following:—"We are standing on the confines between no navigation and navigation. The voice of spring birds and raps of the caulker resound in our ears. The fragrance of the teeming earth and kindling shrub mingle with the odoriferous scent of the pitch kettle. The lawn are receiving fresh coats of greenery, and the standing rigging licks of tar. Nature and art are singing joyous songs to welcome the advent of spring and navigation. Everything is poetic, and why should not we be so?"

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—We are told that on Wednesday last, while some boys were flying a kite on Federal Hill, a flock of wild geese came along, the leader of which by some means became entangled in the string of the kite. The boys drew the kite down, and with it the goose, which they secured and have now in possession. We venture to say that never was wild goose caught in such a manner before.—*Balt. Sun.*

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN TURKEY.—Rev. Mr. Goodell, in a very recent letter from Constantinople, says:

"Some remote villages have been recently reported to us, in each of which the Holy Spirit is breathing upon a few individuals, and making them living men. They are waking up to a life and happiness which belong exclusively to the 'children of the light.'"

WAR WITH ENGLAND.—Some one in Illinois prays that the war party in this country may be moderate 'till after the English have advanced them \$1,000,000 for her canals.

A QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE.—The English papers call the Siamese twins and their helpmates the "quadruple alliance."



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, March 22, 1845.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, No. 59 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

Also, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York.

¶ We are indebted to Messrs. Horton, Eyer, Frigate and Lauman, of the Legislature, and Messrs. Buchanan, Billack, Pollock and others, of Congress, for documents.

¶ Subscribers changing their places of residence, on the 1st of April, should notify us accordingly.

¶ The weather during the past week has been of the most unpleasant character. Cold and boisterous—rain and snow, with an occasional streak of sunshine. We are somewhat fearful that the fruit crop has been injured in the bud.

¶ **EARLY NAVIGATION.**—The first Packet Boat of the season arrived at Northumberland, from Harrisburg, on Friday, the 14th inst. This is the earliest opening of the Canals since they were constructed, if we recollect rightly.

¶ **SHAMOKIN, MAHONNY AND SCHUYLKILL RAILROAD.**—We have received the report of Mr. Cleaver, the Engineer, who made the survey of this important improvement, and will lay it before our readers next week. The report is an interesting one, and shows conclusively that a Railroad, without inclined planes, can be made between the Schuylkill and Shamokin, where it will connect with the Railroad from this place.

¶ **MOVING.**—The first of April will be a great day for moving. We understand, however, that it will come in the wrong time of the moon, and those who believe in lunar influence will move, as some have done, before the close of the present quarter.—others, we presume, will wait for the next new moon on the 6th of April. These are great times for "signs."—in the Almanack—it is not in the Heavens. The only wonder is, that people should make any mistakes at all, or have any run of bad luck, when it might all be avoided by consulting the Almanack.

¶ **POOR HOUSE.**—Petitions are in circulation in the upper end of the county, in favor of the erection of a Poor House. Application is to be made for a law providing for a vote upon the subject, at the next general election.

¶ The Legislature for the last week has not been doing much business of any importance. The School appropriation of \$200,000 was still under discussion.

¶ **TAXES.**—The Board of Revenue Commissioners, at Harrisburg, have adopted the valuations for this county as they were made by the Assessors, without alteration. An attempt was made to raise it 10 per cent. on the three mill tax, which was, however, properly defeated. Real Estate is now valued, in this county, higher than any of the neighboring counties.

¶ Gen. Cameron, our new U. S. Senator, appeared in the Senate Chamber on Monday last,—he was duly qualified and took his seat. The Senate probably adjourned on Wednesday last.

¶ **DEATH OF A U. S. SENATOR.**—Hon. I. C. Bates, one of the Senators from Massachusetts, died at Washington on the 16th inst. Mr. Webster, his colleague, next morning announced his death in a beautiful and most eloquent address to the Senate.

¶ Jas. Clark, the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in a letter to the Collector at Easton, says that the Canal Commissioners have never given any orders to the Collectors to keep their offices open on the Sabbath. Nor is it his desire that they should any longer do so.

¶ The "Miltonian," for the last few weeks, has been urging the whigs of that place to stick to the ticket in their borough election, for Justice of the Peace, &c.; just as if justice could not be properly administered by any other than a whig Justice. It is not more than a few months since that the same paper called on the voters of the 13th Congressional district to support the whig candidate for Congress, because, as they contended, he was a better man than his opponent, and would make a better representative.

Now, we think, if there are any offices in the gift of the people which should be left untrammelled by party fetters, it would be the offices where justice is, or ought to be administered with impartiality and without any prejudice or party predilections. But the principles of our whig contemporaries are perfectly enigmatical. They never get out of one act of inconsistency without slipping into another. In this Borough we think that party predilections and principles have nothing to do with the administration of justice, and therefore never ask whether the candidate is a whig or democrat.

¶ The following is a translation of an epigram, in Latin, on Morse's Telegraph, which lately appeared in a southern paper:

"What daring men, cries Nature, will ye spare? See Franklin force the clouds their bolts to bury: The Sun resigns his pencil to Daguerre, While Morse the lightning makes his secretary."

¶ **U. S. SENATOR.**—We announced in our last paper the election of Gen. SIMON CAMERON, to this important and honorable station. The news of his election was received with the most lively satisfaction by his numerous friends in this county, but especially by his friends in this Borough, where the General has been long known, and not only known, but esteemed, by all who knew him, from his boyhood to the present time.

The elevation of Gen. Cameron to this distinguished post, affords another happy illustration of the principles of our Republican form of Government, where merit alone confers distinction, and where the poor boy, aided only by his talents, his industry and integrity, can aspire to the highest office in the gift of the people, with equal confidence and hopes of success, with the child who has been reared in the lap of luxury and aided by wealthy and influential friends. The General spent the early part of his life in this Borough, a poor, but not a "friendless boy," so far as a sympathetic regard and generous feeling are concerned, for he had a friend in almost all who knew him; and although we are not old enough to have any but an indistinct recollection of him, we have often heard others speak of him, and have never heard a citizen of this place, "name him but to praise him."

There are some, we are aware, who would have preferred the election of a caucus candidate, in order to unite the whole democratic vote. But this cannot always be effected. In the present case it was impossible. For Judge Woodward, who was nominated in a caucus of forty-eight democratic members, we have personally the highest regard. He is a gentleman of talent and unexceptionable character; but there were considerations which prevented many of the democratic members from yielding to him their support. They refused to go into caucuses, and we do not think that a convention of members less than is necessary to effect their object can properly be called a regular caucus. There are seventy-three democratic members in the Legislature. Twenty-five refused to go into caucuses. If the action of the remaining 48 would be deemed binding, then, upon the same principle, twenty, or less, might claim for themselves the same right. We heard it stated that Mr. Woodward's views of the tariff, among other reasons, rendered him objectionable to some. What his views are we cannot say, but it would have been inconsistent to elect any but a decided tariff man to the U. S. Senate.

¶ The following are the ballottings for U. S. Senator, the election of which took place in the Representative Chamber at Harrisburg, on Thursday the 12th inst. Gen. Cameron, it will be seen, was elected on the fifth ballot, having received 67 votes, a majority of the whole convention.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
SIMON CAMERON,	11	24	43	55	67
Geo. W. Woodward,	51	53	55	56	55
John Banks,	10	8	6	2	1
Alex. Thompson,	4	2	2	0	0
E. C. Reigart,	2	2	1	0	0
Harmar Denny,	3	0	0	0	0
Walter Forward,	2	0	0	0	0
John K. Kane,	2	0	0	0	0
A. C. Ramsey,	2	0	0	0	0
James Cooper,	11	13	0	0	0
James Irwin,	3	1	0	0	0
S. D. Ingham,	1	0	0	0	0
Joseph R. Ing'rsoll,	3	9	5	4	2
Peter A. Browne,	6	5	5	7	1
William Hiestler,	4	0	0	0	0
John Sergeant,	1	2	0	0	0
Townsend Haines,	3	0	0	0	0
Horrace Binney,	1	0	0	0	0
M. D. Magellan,	1	0	0	0	0
George Sharswood,	1	0	0	0	0
Daniel Stannard,	2	0	0	0	0
John C. Kunkle,	1	0	0	0	0
C. J. Ingersoll,	1	1	0	0	0
Richard Rush,	1	1	1	1	0
Henry W. Smith,	1	2	0	0	0
David R. Porter,	0	5	1	0	0
Thomas S. Bell,	0	2	1	0	1
Wm. L. Banning,	0	1	1	0	0
Charles Gibbons,	0	0	1	1	0
John M. Scott,	0	0	1	0	0
George Chambers,	0	0	1	2	0
Wm. Hollingshead,	0	0	0	1	0
Theodore D. Cochran,	0	0	0	0	1

On the 5th and last ballot the vote stood as follows:

¶ **FOR SIMON CAMERON.**—Messrs. Ebbitt, Carson, Cornman, Darrah, Darsie, Dimmick, Ebaugh, Eyer, Gibbons, Horton, Kline, Morrison, Rahn, Ross, and Wilcox, of the Senate. Messrs. Adams, Amer, Banning, Bayard, Bigam Bishop, Boyer, Brady, Brewster (Hunt) Brewster (Phila. Co.), Bright, Brown, Cochran, Cooper, Cunningham, Dickey, Dunlap, Gilder, Hall, Harper, Hazlehurst, Herr, Hilands, Hoffman (Phila.) Hollingshead, Kennedy, Kunkle, Larkin, Magehan, Meloy, Metzger, Morely, Muse, W. Farland, McKinley, Nicholson, Parke, Paxson, Power, Price, Riddle, Sanderson, Sankey, Shuman, Smith (Berks.) Smith (Lan.) Snively, Stuart, Struthers, Trego, Walton, and Zimmerman, of the House of Representatives.

¶ **FOR GEORGE W. WOODWARD.**—Messrs. Anderson, Bailly, Bigler, Black, Champneys, Chapman, Enne, Egely, Foulkrod, Heckman, Hill, Houver, and Sherwood of the Senate. Messrs. Armstrong, Bailey, Barber, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cross, Cummings, Dotts, Dowling, Eldred, Elliott, Funston, Gray, Hallowell, Heck, Hill, Hoffman (Berks.) Jacoby, James, Keller, Knox, Merrifield, Morgan, M. Bride, M. Aslin, O'Bryan, Painter, Rider, Samuels, Smith (Clearfield.) Synthe (Clinton.) Smith (Monroe.) Stettler, Taggart, Tice, Vliet, Wilson, Workman, and Patterson of the House of Representatives.

¶ **FOR JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL.**—Mr. Crabb, of Senate. Mr. Connor of the House.—2.

¶ **FOR THOMAS S. BELL.**—Mr. Steriger.—1.

¶ **FOR T. D. COCHRAN.**—Mr. Sullivan.—1.

¶ **FOR PETER A. BROWNE.**—Mr. Sheets.—1.

¶ **FOR JOHN BANKS.**—M. Mutrie.—1.

¶ The Lancaster Intelligencer and Pennsylvania have each launched forth a *brutum fulmen* against Gen. Cameron and the Democratic members who voted for him as U. S. Senator. The Harrisburg correspondent of the Intelligencer modestly says, "he does not know how to treat them with that severity they seem to deserve," and stigmatizes them as traitors, who have disgraced themselves and the party. We presume these members, who are among the most independent democrats in the legislature, will not feel themselves entirely annihilated under the effects of this thunder. Messrs. Bright, Horton and Eyer have acted in accordance with the wishes of a large majority of their democratic constituents. The caucus nomination of January last, was well calculated to create distrust in future caucus nominations. In regard to the future nominations of the Pennsylvania, we presume they will injure no one out of Philadelphia county, and even there, we believe, none suffer so much from their fire, as themselves.

¶ **MR. POLK AND JNO. C. CALHOUN.**—It will be recollected that, previous to the election and shortly after, some of our whig friends predicted that Pennsylvania would be crushed under Mr. Calhoun's influence, who, they said, would be the presiding genius in Mr. Polk's Cabinet. But Mr. Polk has seen proper, as we always thought he would, to act for himself, and does not even consult Mr. Calhoun. The Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun's organ, is very much dissatisfied with Mr. Polk's views of the tariff, and expresses itself as follows:

"Putting proven spectacles on a horse and feeding him with shavings may do for once, but in the long run even an ass would rebel against it."

"With what purpose then, on this ever-shifting subject, has he clothed himself in words of ambiguous import, phrases that have been made the mask of every degree of unjust taxation and unconstitutional protection? Why has he defiled his speech with cunning equivocations about incidental protection?"

¶ **INCREASED VALUATION OF PROPERTY.**—As fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners:

Alleghy's, inc're to the 5 mills item	\$12000
Bellford, 10 per cent. do do	304530
Cumbrld. 6 do do do	510292
Dauphin 12 1/2 do do do	510092
Lancaster 10 do do do	2181678
Lebanon 8 do do do	532007
Bucks, 5 do do do	694581
Bradford 8 do do do	226169
Luzerne 8 do do do	256564
Columbia 8 do do do	313058
Montgomery 10 do do do	1291078
Philadelphia do 6 do do	3000000
Lehigh 15 do do do	1083109
Do to the 2 per cent. item	2609
Do " 1 do	15000
M. Kean " 2 do	500
Somerset " 1 do	5000
Clearfield " 1 do	500
Jefferson " 2 do	500
Potter " 2 do	500
Whole amount of increase tax about	\$11758720
Whole amount of increase tax about	\$25,000

¶ Samuel D. Patterson has been appointed Navy Agent, at Philadelphia. Gen. Davis, of Bucks, Surveyor of the Port, and J. W. Forney, Esq., of the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal, Deputy Surveyor. Mr. Forney retires from the proprietorship of the Intelligencer, having sold out to Mr. Holbrook, his partner.

¶ **FOR THE AMERICAN.**

Mr. MASSEY.—Sir.—In looking over the "American" of last week, my attention was directed to the following editorial article:—"The bell of the new Presbyterian Church, in Northumberland, can be heard in this place, on a calm evening, almost as distinctly as one of our own. Our neighbors have reason to be proud of one great bell, at all events."

Of the former part of the article I shall say nothing, as the bell is invested with power to "speak" for itself. But the unjust reflection that is contained in the close of the paragraph cannot be looked over without a correction, which the truth so loudly calls for. It was hoped that since you have come out and taken a decided stand in favor of "annexation," you had abandoned your envious bachelor notions, and was candid enough to give us that credit which our merits justly require. The established character of the females of Old Northumberland needs not the pen of praise in their behalf. They stand beyond reproach, notwithstanding our envious neighbors across the water.

Distinguished for their beauty, intelligence and industry—affable in their manners, kind and pleasant—ignorant of the art of flirting—strangers to coquetry—and free from being "bustle-bout"—never assail persons behind their backs—they are blest with too much good sense, and find better employment.

By giving this due notice you will much oblige
Northumberland, March 18.

KATE.

¶ Our fair correspondent does us great injustice in supposing that we had intended to cast any reflection upon the ladies of Northumberland. We can assure her that our "envious bachelor notions," if we ever had any, have been entirely dissipated, since we left the ranks of that unfortunate class of our fellow-citizens, whose fate we are always more inclined to commiserate than to censure. The subject of *belles*, we know, is rather a delicate one for an editor who has been for several years a benedict, to handle. After we penned the paragraph in question, we half suspected, from its equivocal nature, that it would probably *wing* out from our neighbors a *peal*, that would come booming "across the water," in the shape of a missile, to the editor. We cheerfully concur in all that our fair correspondent has said in behalf of the ladies of Northumberland, and hope they may never be deprived of that inestimable privilege of woman,—"the right to speak for herself."

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

From the Phil. Ledger.

HARRISBURG, March 12th.

The General Appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the morning session of the House, and was progressed in as far as the fourth division. The items passed upon are as follows:

For expenses of executive department, viz: salary of the Governor, \$3,000; the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, \$1,200, and the further sum of \$500 as superintendent of Common Schools; the salary of the deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, \$1,000; the salary of the Auditor General, \$1,400; the salary of the Attorney General, \$1,200; the salary of the State Treasurer, \$1,400; Clerk hire in the State Department, \$2,000; Clerk hire in the Auditor General's office, \$1,500; Clerk hire in the State Treasurer's office, \$3,000; Clerk hire in the Surveyor General's office, \$3,500; salary of the State Librarian \$200.

For the payment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, to wit: for the salary of the Chief Justice \$3,000 00; for the salaries of three Associates, \$7,200; one Associate, \$1,600; for the per diem pay of the said Judges, \$5,981; for the payment of the Judges of the several District Courts and Courts of Common Pleas, to wit: and fourteen Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, &c., \$13,000; for the payment of the mileage of the said Associate Judges \$2,250; for per diem allowance of President Judges in holding special Courts, \$900.

For the payment of gratuities and pensions, \$17,000.

The 4th division, appropriating \$200,000 for the Common Schools, was pending at the adjournment. Mr. Brady made a sally against this appropriation, and Mr. Cooper had just secured the floor when the hour of adjournment arrived.

It is stated as a singular fact that since the formation of our government, no Speaker of the House of Representatives has been absent a whole day from his post.

MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In Alsace township, Berks county, about five miles from Reading, a large body of magnetic iron ore has been discovered. It is found in great abundance.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.—At the Methodist Protestant Conference, now in session at Baltimore, all the members present, with very few exceptions, declared their attachment to and their determination to support the system of itinerant ministers and preachers. There is a distinction between these; the former are ordained and the latter licensed.

Mr. John C. Rivers, of the Globe office, Washington, which so narrowly escaped destruction by the late fire, has tendered the Franklin Fire Company one thousand dollars for their services on that occasion.

Gen. JACKSON.—Saturday last was the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's birth. He entered on his 79th year. The Globe says:—"The President had a letter from him last night, fraught with more true eloquence than any he ever before received. This argues that his health is not worse."

TENNESSEE.—The Democrats of Tennessee have nominated Aaron V. Brown as their candidate for Governor.

Mr. Clay has returned to the bar, and is again practising the profession of the law in Lexington.

PARDON OF LETT.—Governor Wright, of New York, has pardoned Benjamin Lett, who has been in the State Prison at Auburn for several years, under a conviction for arson in burning the steamer Great Britain.

THE WEATHER.—A Philadelphia paper says one or two of our friends who went into the country a week ago "to pass the summer," came back yesterday "to pass the winter."

THE LEDGER COAL COMPANY have contracted to deliver 125,000 tons of coal the coming season, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the payment of the interest due in London.

THE BILL providing for a State Lunatic Asylum has passed the New Jersey Senate by a great majority.

DONATION.—Samuel Appleton, of Boston, has presented fifty thousand dollars to the Boston Athenaeum for the purchase of a library.

THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session at Wetumpka on the 27th ult. Bishop Andrews presiding.

FIGHT BETWEEN THE CREEK AND PAWNEE INDIANS.—The Arkansas Intelligencer of the 22d ult., mentions a fight which occurred between the Pawnee and Creek Indians, in which six Creek warriors were killed. The Pawnees have returned to their homes upon the wild prairies for a reinforcement, with which they have sworn to return and take revenge. The affray occurred in the country which was apportioned to the Seminoles by the late treaty, and whether they are daily removing.

A CONSCIENTIOUS CONVICT.—The Vermont Mercury relates that a young man recently arrived at Windsor in the Stage and applied for admission to the State Prison, showing the papers which entitled him to a residence there. It seems that he had been convicted at Montpelier for some offence, sentenced to the State Prison for six months, and in order to save expenses, was fitted out with his papers and sent to Windsor by stage, without Sheriff or other attendant. On reaching Woodstock, the stage by accident left him; but he coolly waited a day or two for the next stage.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.—Keying, the Commissioner, in giving an account of his negotiations with Mr. Cushing, speaks of him as the "Barbarian Envoy," of "his foolish demands," his "mean and coarse expressions," and his "stupid ignorance." These phrases, though not very complimentary in English, are said to mean nothing disrespectful. It is the Chinese mode of expression, arising from the fact that both ministers were compelled to communicate their ideas through interpreters who acquired a knowledge of the language; they were employed to translate by intercourse with the uneducated. The correspondence which has been published shows that Mr. Cushing was an able and sagacious diplomatist, and able to meet the shrewd Chinese minister on his own ground.

A NEW TREATY.—The correspondent of the N. Y. True Sun says that Mr. Cushing is in Washington, but makes frequent visits to Baltimore. A very lovely young lady is said to be the object of attraction. The writer adds that if Mr. C. can negotiate this treaty as well as he did that of Wang-Heyu, he will secure, as he fully believes, *Chedid* happiness.

THIEVING IN THE MORMON CONVENT.—There has been quite a haul of thieves made at Quincy. While they were under examination, a fellow arrived to give evidence in favor of a prisoner, when the jailer discovered that the horse he rode had been stolen from him about fifteen months previous. The jailer claimed his horse, and the Mormon who stole him fled.

SPRING WEATHER.—Letter writers at New Orleans say that the weather is so hot—not warm—that Panamas, sombreros, and Tweed suits, cottonade pants and mosquitoes, have made their bow.

THE BAPTIST MISSION IN CHINA has sustained a heavy loss in the death of the lady of Rev. J. L. Shuck. She died at Hong Kong, on the 28th November, having been but a short time in the country.

A sea bird, called a Widgeon, flew through a pane of glass in a light house near New Bedford, about a week since, and so great was the force of its motion after breaking the glass, as to knock down a stove pipe.

A TOWN WITHOUT A LAWYER.—In the town of Westbrook, Connecticut, the community in which place is composed chiefly of farmers, there is one tailor, one doctor, two ministers, and a public house sustained on Temperance principles. Strange to say, however, there is not a lawyer there, and the reason assigned is, that the people know enough to get along without them. If one lawyer was to get among them he would teach them the contrary.

There was a snow storm, of a severe character in Albany on Monday night. The snow fell a foot thick.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, wrote the following:—"I am not terrified at the expenses of war, should it continue ever so long. Suppose it was £100,000 a month, or £1,200,000 a year. If 500,000 families will each spend 6d per week less, and earn 6d week more, they may pay the whole sum without feeling it.—Perceiving to drink tea saves three fourths of the money, and 400,000 women doing each 3d worth of spinning or knitting in a week will pay the rest. How much more may be done by the superior industry of the man."

The first Cotton Yarn ever spun in Canada, was at the Chamblay Cotton Factory on the 18th ult.

MUSTARD SEED.—Twenty-seven acres of land in Ohio yielded 382 bushels of brown mustard seed, weighing 52½ pounds to the bushel, which were sold at eight cents, making \$1,688. In addition there are 300 bushels of tailings, which will give 75 bushels, at 50¢ per bushel, worth \$300—altogether \$1,988, or \$73 per acre. A more profitable crop could not be desired.

Plant tansy around the roots of peach trees. The peach worm will not trouble them afterwards.

The Great Gun, a rival of the London Punch, has the following:—"A new royal mail from Worcester will commence running on Sunday next. Another royal mail from Windsor, may be expected in the autumn, but when it will commence running, is uncertain."

GHOSTS FOR SALE.—A German paper advertising the machinery of a theatre for sale, includes among other articles to be sold at the same time, thirty-two good substantial old ghosts.

BEAUTIFUL EXPERIMENT WITH A PLANT.—The Brooklyn News gives the following interesting bit of information:—"Cut a small branch of Oleander from a thrifty plant, place it in a vial partly filled with rain water, so that the lower end of the branch may be immersed about half an inch in water. Place this in the sun in an open room, and in about fifteen or twenty days, small roots will shoot out from the end of the branch, presenting a beautiful appearance. After these roots have extended to three inches, the branch may be set out in moist earth, and if frequently watered it will grow rapidly and soon form a large thrifty stock. Ladies who are fond of flowers, may easily propagate Oleanders in this manner, and in a very few months multiply these beautiful plants to an indefinite extent.—*Southern Agriculturist.*"

NEWLY PAINTED HOUSES INJURIOUS.—Dr. P. D. Badger, of Peterborough, N. H., publishes a statement attributing several deaths in his family to diseases of the lungs, induced by living in a newly painted house.

BALTIMORE MARKET.
Office of the Baltimore American, March 17.
FLOUR.—Sales of Howard street Flour of good mixed brands continue to be made from store to a moderate extent at \$1.25. The receipt price by cars is \$1.24.
Sales of about 3000 bbls. City Mills Flour were made to-day at \$1.25. The same price has been refused for fresh ground parcels, which are held higher.

GRAIN.—A cargo of prime red Wheat from Harford County was sold to-day, for shipment to the British Provinces, at 97 cts. A few small lots of red Wheat, brought to the city by water, were taken at 90 a 93 cts. and parcels received by wagons at 85 a 90 cts. Sales of white Corn at 41 a 42 cts. and of yellow at 43 a 44 cts. We quote Md. Rye at 64 a 65 cts. and Oats at 21 a 25 cts.

Sales of good Cloverseed are making at \$9.75 per bushel.
HOGS.—Live Hogs are selling at \$4.75 a \$5 per 100 lbs.

WHISKEY.—The demand is very moderate at 21½ cts. for hals. and 22½ cts. for bbls.

[Extr. from a London paper.]
"We're not our lives,
When nature, being oppressed, commands the mind
To suffer with the body."

This is a truism conceived by the master mind of Shakespeare, which neither sophistry nor argument can refute. To all those who are suffering from bilious attacks, indigestion and flatulency, we would with great sincerity recommend, as a never failing remedy, Brande's Pills. The testimonials we have had submitted to us in favor of this admirable medicine, fully justify our speaking of these Pills in terms of the highest praise.

Buy of H. B. Masser, Sunbury, or of the agents, published in another part of this paper.

MARRIED.
On the 4th inst. by the Rev. J. Crever, Mr. ANDREW MANVILLE, to Miss SUSANNAH STEINER, both of Selingsgrove.
On the 11th inst. by the Rev. A. B. Casper, Mr. THOMAS BOWEN, of Selingsgrove, to Miss CATHERINE, daughter of Mr. George Kremer, of Middleburg, Union county.

PRICE CURRENT.
Corrected weekly by Henry Yostheimer.

WHEAT,	85
RYE,	50
CORN,	40
OATS,	25
PORK,	5
FLAXSEED,	112½
BUTTER,	12
EGGS,	8
BREXWAT,	25
TALLOW,	10
DRIED APPLES,	50
PEACHES,	150
PEARS,	8
HICKORY FLAX,	10

Estate of William Reese, dec'd.
NOTICE is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of William Reese, late of Augusta township, Northumberland county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers. Persons knowing themselves indebted, will please call and make payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for examination and settlement.

SAMUEL REESE, DAVID REESE, Executors.

Augusta, March 22d, 1845.—6t

Real Estate FOR SALE.

On the first Monday in April next, at the Court House, in Sunbury, the subscribers will offer for sale

Four Lots of Ground

in said borough, Nos. 73, 74, 75, 76, bounded west by River street, south by Blackberry street, east and north by a 20 foot alley, on which is erected a comfortable two-story dwelling house and kitchen.

ALSO.—Four other LOTS OF GROUND in said borough, Nos. 113, 114, 115, 116, bounded west by Deane street, north by Dewberry street, east by lot No. 112, and south by a 20 foot alley. The first d. settled lots are 57½ feet each, front, and 23 feet deep. The others are 60 feet each, front, and 23 feet deep.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by

LEWIS DEWART, A. JORDAN, Executors of Daniel Levy, Esq., dec'd.

Sunbury, March 15th, 1845.—4t

WILL be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 25th of March, at the late residence of John Lighton, dec'd, in Point township, Northumberland county, the following personal property, to wit: Horses, Cows and Sheep, Hay by the ton, Wheat, Rye, Corn and Oats by the bushel, Plovers, Hares, Hares, a one horse Carriage, Windmill, Hives with Bees, Copper Stills, also House and kitchen furniture, such as Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, also an eight day Clock and Cases, with numerous other articles. Due attendance will be given and terms made known on the day of sale, by

JOHN B. BOYD, D. BRAUTIGAM, Point township, March 8, 1845.—3t

LIST OF CAUSES.

FOR trial in the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County, at April Term, 1845, commencing the first Monday, being the 7th.

Jacob Painter vs E Greenough	Seitzinger, alias of
Stephen Durr vs John Grever et al	vs John Grever et al
Fyrrine for Evert vs J P Hackenberg	vs J P Hackenberg
Sam'l Swinchart & wife vs Peter Feister	vs Peter Feister
Appleton, end-orsee of	
Edwards & Verree vs Wm Donaldson	vs Wm Donaldson
Dimming for Camp vs Jacob Wortley	vs Jacob Wortley
Benjamin Robins vs Abraham Lawrence	vs Abraham Lawrence
Pentice for Welch vs Joseph Koller	vs Joseph Koller
Stephen Durr vs Henry Stionmetz	vs Henry Stionmetz
E P Shannon vs Dennis Waters	vs Dennis Waters
Daniel Bousus vs John A Shisler	vs John A Shisler
Joseph Mitman vs Shamokin Coal & Iron Co	vs Shamokin Coal & Iron Co
H R Grubbs vs John C Young	vs John C Young
Charles Moyer & Wife vs Daniel Frenchie	vs Daniel Frenchie
Claire Genevieve Dasque vs Daniel Dunkelberger	vs Daniel Dunkelberger
Some	
Welsh, Pemp & Frick vs George Oyster	vs George Oyster
William Farrow vs Abraham Klaze	vs Abraham Klaze
Charles A Towar vs George Eckert	vs George Eckert
Light & Hoffman vs J P Monagone	vs J P Monagone
J & K Trigo vs Wm McCleary et al	vs Wm McCleary et al
Hayes, Elliot, Lyon & Gosh	
George Leibrich vs Miller & Frymire	vs Miller & Frymire
Henry Maser vs Henry Folk	vs Henry Folk
Henry Hinchman vs George Kutz	vs George Kutz
Michael for Raber vs George W Towar	vs George W Towar
John & Houseworth vs George Hecker et al	vs George Hecker et al
Barnes & Evely	
Elizabeth Weitzel vs D Levy's ex'rs	vs D Levy's ex'rs
George Eckert vs R Richardson et al	vs R Richardson et al
David McKnight vs Henry Stutler	vs Henry Stutler
D S Spare vs Wm McCleary et al	vs Wm McCleary et al
Henry Maser vs R W & James Dunn	vs R W & James Dunn
Jacob Sess vs George Hecker et al	vs George Hecker et al
Gabin & Billington vs Some	vs Some
T A Billington vs Gossinger	vs Gossinger
Lucas Reitz vs David Watson	vs David Watson
Irene & Cramer vs Hays & Goss	vs Hays & Goss
Wm D Stouffer vs John Shiner	vs John Shiner
James Harvey vs Am A Reed	vs Am A Reed
Geo Oyster and wife vs Joseph Rod	vs Joseph Rod
Henry S Graham vs David C Watson	vs David C Watson
Geo A Cramer vs Alva C Barret	vs Alva C Barret
Levi Holan's assignee vs John M Housel	vs John M Housel
Anthony Watson et al vs J & W F Waggoner	vs J & W F Waggoner
Carlton & Farum vs James Shearer	vs James Shearer
William Dehart vs Margaret Lynn & Co	vs Margaret Lynn & Co
Thos Vanavich vs Daniel & Zottman	vs Daniel & Zottman
Jesse Hersey vs Henry Stionmetz & wife	vs Henry Stionmetz & wife
Henry Funk vs Benjamin Fordman	vs Benjamin Fordman
Robt D Fordman vs William Reed	vs William Reed
Robt S Grant et al	

Prothonotary's Office, Sunbury, March 1, 1845. 3

MEDECINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale on the most reasonable terms, an assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c. Being largely engaged in grinding such articles as Ginger, Mustard and Pepper, he has them for sale of a superior quality, below the market price.

He would mention that he has a Patent Machine worked by steam power, which enables him to sell *Peter's* of the very best quality for 34 cents a lb. in bulk, and 3 cents in bulk.

He would also mention that his prices are such as to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

J. W. W. GORDON, No. 152 West Pratt St., Baltimore, opposite Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot.

N. B. No charge made for delivering Goods in any part of the city.

March 8th, 1845.—3m

Notice.

Estate of Col. John Jones, dec'd.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Col. John Jones, dec'd, late of Shamokin township, Northumberland county, are hereby notified to make payment to Wm. H. Muench, (one of the administrators of said dec'd,) between this date and the 1st of April next, without fail; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. After the 1st of April all the unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without respect to persons.

WM. H. MUENCH, ELISHA KLINE, Administrators.

Shamokin tp. March 1, 1845.—3t

Estate of John Bucher, dec'd.
NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of John Bucher, late of the Borough of Sunbury, Northumberland county, dec'd, that by virtue of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of said county, to me directed, an request will be held at the late residence of said deceased, (in the Borough of Sunbury, on Thursday, the 27th day of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making partition of, or to value and appraise the real estate of said deceased, at that time and place you may attend if you think proper.

FELIX MAURER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sunbury, March 1, 1845.—6t

Rule of Court.

Peter Shiley's address, vs. William Welker.
IN the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, January 14th, 1845, on motion of A. Jordan, Esq., the court gave a rule on the judgment and lien of William Welker, to appear on the first day of April next, and show cause why the money in court should not be applied to the judgment in favor of Peter Shiley's adm'r's.

SAMUEL D. JORDAN, Prothonotary's Office, Sunbury, Feb. 22, 1845.—4t

Jacob Shive's Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Jacob Shive, dec'd, late of Augusta township, Northumberland county. All persons having demands against said estate are requested to present them for examination and settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL SHIVE, JOHN SHIVE, Administrators.

Feb. 22d, 1845.—6t

Boot & Shoe MAKING.

THE subscriber, late of the firm of Beck & Bros, would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken the shop formerly occupied by Hays & Dunkleberger as a hatter shop, one door east of Wood's store, in Market street, Sunbury, where he intends to carry on his former business of

BOOT & SHOE MAKING, in all its various branches. He will be prepared to do all kinds of work in his line at the shortest notice, and in the most durable manner. He is thankful for former patronage, and by strict attendance to business and reasonable charges, will endeavor to deserve a continuance of it.

JOSEPH BECK, Sunbury, Feb. 22, 1845.—6m

SHERIFF'S Sales.

BY virtue of certain writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland County to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Sunbury, on Monday the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Coal township, Northumberland county, surveyed on a warrant granted to Michael Kroll, containing 250 acres more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Frederick Gossner, Matthew Zimmerman, Bernard Huley and others; about 8 acres of which are cleared.

ALSO.—The equal undivided three-fourth parts, (the whole into four equal parts to be divided,) of three certain contiguous tracts of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid: one tract of surveyed on a warrant granted to John Nicholas Bailey; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to Peter Sasseman, and the other thereof surveyed on a warrant granted to Peter Maurer, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Bernard Huley, John Cowden, Benjamin F. Young and others, containing in the whole 512 acres more or less, about 50 acres of which are cleared; whereon are erected a 1½ story log house, a log barn, an orchard, &c., now in the occupancy of Michael Kerstetter.

ALSO.—The equal undivided one-fourth part, (the whole into four equal parts to be divided,) of a certain tract of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, containing 200 acres or thereabouts, (being part of a larger tract surveyed in the name of Daniel Rees, called "Springfield") about 40 acres of which are cleared; whereon are erected a two-story log house, a log barn, an orchard, &c., now in the occupancy of David Thompson.

ALSO.—The equal undivided one-fourth part of a certain tract of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, containing 200 acres or thereabouts, (being part of a larger tract surveyed in the name of Daniel Rees, called "Springfield") about 40 acres of which are cleared; whereon are erected a two-story log house, a log barn, an orchard, &c., now in the occupancy of David Thompson, subject to a mortgage to John C. Boyd.

ALSO.—The equal undivided one-fourth part, of a certain tract of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, called "Stone Henge," surveyed in the name of William Tomlinson, containing 245 acres or thereabouts, about 60 acres of which are cleared; whereon are erected a two-story log house, a spring house and a large orchard, now in the occupancy of John Tomlinson, subject to a mortgage to John C. Boyd.

ALSO.—A certain tract of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, adjoining lands now, or late of Biddle, Company & others, containing 165 acres more or less, about 12 acres of which are cleared; whereon are erected a two-story log house and a log stable, subject to certain mortgages.

ALSO.—A certain tract of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, adjoining lands of the Asylum Co., Shiller Rees & others, containing 1012 acres, 43 perches and allowance more or less, (being parts of three contiguous tracts of land, surveyed in the names of William Pichard, George Goldstein & Andrew Shuber,) about one acre of which is cleared; whereon are erected a log house and an excellent saw-mill, on the main branch of Shamokin creek, which passes through said land.

ALSO.—Two certain tracts of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Tomlinson, Yarnall, Mervine, Melchior Smith and others, containing together 127 acres, 56 perches and allowance more or less, being the same tracts of land which was surveyed in pursuance of two warrants, granted to Peter J. Gossner, dated the 10th and 21st days of December, 1829, respectively.

ALSO.—A certain tract of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Melchior Smith & others, containing twenty one acres, 134 perches and allowance more or less.

ALSO.—The equal undivided four-twelfth part, (the whole into 12 equal parts to be divided,) of 31 contiguous tracts of land, situate in Little Mahoning & Coal townships aforesaid; one thereof surveyed on a warrant, granted to William Cook, containing 417 acres, 140 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Jeremiah Jackson, William Gray & others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant granted to William Wilson, containing 393 acres, 104 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Jacob Shaver, John Cook & others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant granted to Thomas Hamilton, containing 412 acres, 45 perches and allowance more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Samuel Scott, Jeremiah Jackson and others; one other thereof surveyed in pursuance of a warrant to Thomas Grant, containing 418 acres, 80 perches and allowance, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Thomas Reese, Thomas Hamilton & others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to Thomas Reese, containing 433 acres, 42 perches and allowance more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Thomas Hamilton, T. Grant & others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to Jeremiah Jackson, containing 345 acres, 50 perches and allowance more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Thomas Reese, Thomas Grant & others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to Alexander Hunter, containing 420 acres, 25 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of T. Grant, Christopher D. Dunkelberger and others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to John Cowden, containing 403 acres, 137 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Wm. G. Dunkelberger and others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to William Grant, containing 399 acres, 21 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Jeremiah Jackson, John Cowden and others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to Thomas Grant, containing 449 acres, 37 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of

one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to Samuel Scott, containing 325 acres, 5 perches and allowance, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of William Hamilton, Thos & Reese & others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to Albert Bright, containing 188 acres, 50 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Eber Cramer, Godfrey Waters and others; one other thereof surveyed on a warrant to William C. Black, containing 124 acres, 68 perches and allowance, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Kiehl, Hunter, Martin and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John Byer, containing 116 acres, 144 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of John B. Price, Michael Kiehl and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Charles Doring, containing 55 acres, 97 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Hunter, Waters, Kiehl and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Alexander Jordan, containing 124 acres, 150 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Grant, Martin, Shiller & others; one other thereof

of surveyed in the name of George W. Kiehl, containing 112 acres, 127 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Hunter, Black & others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John G. Martin, containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Grant Bogar & Kiehl; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John G. Martin, containing 174 acres, 142 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Himmelschlag, Yostheimer & others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of George Prince, containing 117 acres, 86 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Zeigler, Grant, Gowden & Bailey; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John B. Price, containing 118 acres, 24 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Bogar, Grant and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John B. Price, containing 24 acres, 41 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Yostheimer, Shiller and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of G. Alfey Waters, containing 120 acres more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Bright, Hunter and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Henry Yostheimer, containing 173 acres, 56 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Reed, Martin, Gowden and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Isaac Zeigler, containing 125 acres, 51 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Grant, Price and Bailey; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Jacob Hiler, containing 213 acres, 108 perches more or less, adjoining Bayl, Kramer, Maurer and Himmelschlag; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Henry Himmelschlag, containing 458 acres, 40 perches more or less, adjoining Bayl, Wilsen, Maurer and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Henry Shiller, containing 150 acres more or less, adjoining John, Reed, Yostheimer and others; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John Boyd, containing 141 acres, 12 perches more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Frederick Kroll, Peter Maurer and others; and the other thereof, patented to Joseph Wallis, containing 123 acres more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the names of Himmelschlag, Yostheimer and others.

ALSO.—A certain tract of land, situate in Coal township aforesaid, surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to Jacob Weiss, Jr., dated the 31 day of September, 1828, containing 5 acres more or less, adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Edward G. Muller and others.

ALSO.—So much as is situated in Coal township, Northumberland county, of eleven contiguous tracts of land; one thereof surveyed in the name of William Boyd, containing 440 acres, 94 perches more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John R. Stout, containing 430 acres more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John C. Boyd, containing 372 acres, 110 perches more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John C. Boyd, containing 390 acres more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Samuel Morgan, containing 415 acres, 115 perches more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of John C. B. yd., containing 413 acres, 64 perches more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Henry Scott, containing 421 acres, 79 perches more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of H. H. M. Boyd, containing 427 acres, 140 perches more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of William Boyd, containing 458 acres, 157 perches more or less; one other thereof surveyed in the name of Eliza S. Boyd, containing 443 acres, 1 perch more or less, and the other thereof surveyed in the name of William Boyd, containing 357 acres, 128 perches more or less.

ALSO.—So much as is situated in Coal township, Northumberland county, of the equal undivided fourth part of 155 parts of 226 parts of thirteen contiguous tracts of land, surveyed on warrants for 400 acres each, dated the 10th day of May, 1793, granted to William Elliot, George Adkins, Joseph Lowrey, John Young, John Whitman, Joseph Jordan, Richard Parris, John Warner, Daniel Rees, William Porter, William Miller, Peter Dehaven and William Powell; which said tracts of land are by the original returns of survey computed to contain 5436 acres, 120 perches and allowance.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Burd Patterson.

ALSO.—Two certain contiguous lots of ground situate in the town of Shamokin, in Coal township, Northumberland county, in that part of said town laid out by Alexander Jordan, Esq., and others, and marked in the general plan thereof Nos. 441 & 442, bounded on the west by lot No. 443, on the north by a public road, and on the east by land of Wm. McCarty and others, and on the south by the south line of said lots; each of said lots containing 40 feet in front and 100 feet in length; whereon are erected a two-story brick dwelling house and store room, and a part of a log house.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Ann Woolverton.

ALSO.—So much of two certain contiguous tracts of land, containing together 425 acres or thereabouts, bounded by lands of H. H. M. Boyd, Jacob Reed, Kennedy Shultz and others, as is situated in Rush township, Northumberland county, to-wit: that part of said tracts situate in Rush township, Northumberland county, is supposed to contain 390 acres or thereabouts, about 380 acres of which are cleared, whereon are erected two large two-story frame dwelling houses, one painted white and the other red, two large frame barns and several out buildings, two pumps of water, two orchards, &c., &c.

ALSO.—The equal undivided one third of a certain tract of land situate in Coal township, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Henry Maser, Purdy & Jordan, McCarty, Davis, Warner & F. H. H. land formerly belonging to Ludwig Gossner and others, containing 142 acres more or less, upon which are erected a one dwelling house with a basement story, two double miter's houses, two single miter's houses, a frame stable, &c. Several coal mines are opened and worked upon said tract, also schutes, screens and rail road tracks have been put up and laid down upon said tract.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John C. Boyd.

ALSO.—A certain tract of land situate in Rush township, Northumberland county, adjoining land of Peter Campbell, Isaac Woolverton and others, containing 42 acres more or less, about 30 acres of which are cleared, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, a frame shop and a frame barn.

ALSO.—All the defunct's interest, supposed to be the equal undivided one third part of another tract or piece of land situate in Rush township aforesaid, adjoining the above tract, land of Godfrey Rockefeller, Solomon Houseworth and others, containing 15 acres more or less, all of which is cleared.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Savidge.

ALSO.—A certain tract or piece of land situate in Augusta township, Northumberland county, adjoining lands of Samuel Culp, Benjamin Katerma, Isaac Vansickle and others, containing 15 acres more or less, about 10 acres of which are cleared, whereon are erected a two-story log house and a well of water.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan Farnsworth.

THE EVENING SKIES.
BY MRS. AMELIA D. LEAF.
Soft skies! amid your hails to-night
How brightly beams each starry sphere,
Beneath your softly mellowed light
The loveliest scenes grow lovelier!
How high, how great, the glorious Power
That bade these silvery dew-drops fall;
That touched with bloom the folded flower,
And bent the blue sky over all!

I love to glide in these still hours
With heart, and thought, and fancy,
When nought but stars, and waves and flowers,
May give me their sweet company!
When far below the waves outspread
Glide safely on with liquid hue;
When winds are low—and skies o'erhead
Are beaming beautifully blue.

Oh, what a heavenly hour is this!
The green earth seems an Eden-home—
And yet I pine amid my bliss,
For purer blisses yet to come!
How can my spirit gaze aloft
Upon your deep delicious blue,
And float to those far realms so soft,
And never sigh to flutter thro'?

And yet this spot, so still, so lone,
Seems formed to suit my mournful mood—
The far blue heavens seem all my own,
And all this lovely solitude!

A voice seems whispering on the hill,
Soft as my own, and on the sea
A living spirit seems to thrill
A throb with mine deliciously!

Yet though my thoughts from care seem freed
And a soft joy pervades my breast,
That makes me almost feel indeed
That hearts on earth are sometimes blest.

There is a spell in those hushed skies—
A something felt in this lone spot,
That makes my very soul arise
With longings for—it knows not what!

Beneath such skies I sometimes doubt
My heart can e'er have dreamed of sin—
The world seems all so calm without,
And all my thoughts so pure within!

Such dreams played o'er my folded lid
Such heavenly visions greet my view!
I almost seem to glide amid
The angel-bands, an angel too!

Chapter on Printing.
'Can't you print me a bible?' said a good old lady, who some years ago came into a printing office in the country.

'Certainly,' said a man at the case, who was dabbling at the type like a hen picking up corn—'certainly madam—but not just at present, it'll take some time to do it.'

'Oh, returned the lady, 'for that matter I'm in no hurry—any time to-day will answer.'

'To-day!' said the printer, in astonishment. 'Why madam you don't think—'

'Oh, yes,' said the good woman, seating herself on a bench, and taking out her knitting—'I can wait just as well as not. It's only about one o'clock now and I suppose you'll get it done by tea time.'

'What! print a bible in one afternoon! Why madam, it would take me and my devil a whole year to print a bible.'

'Oh, my gracious!' exclaimed the old lady, starting up in astonishment—'you don't have the Evil One to work for you, do you?'

'Evil One! Yes, he's evil enough, the lazy dog.'

'I wouldn't have him to print a bible for me on no account. I shouldn't believe a word on't if he did—for he's a liar, and the father of lies.'

'I don't know whether he's the father of lies, or not—but he is true enough a little devil—there's no trusting him, I mean to cancel his indentures.'

'Well, good by, Mr. Printer—I could not think of having a good book done in such a bad office. Employ the devil!—Oh dear!'

The old lady made way with all haste out of the office—and when it is considered that she was unacquainted with the technical language of typographers and did not know the difference between the printer's devil and old Nicholas himself, it must be owned that her horror was very natural.

The idea of printing a bible in one afternoon, however preposterous it might have been at the period of the above dialogue, would not, at the present day, appear altogether out of the way. With steam engines and power presses, books are worked off with a rapidity which old John Feust, even with the aid of the devil, with whom he was accused of having a league, could never have dreamed of. Two thousand impressions an hour would astonish the ghost of the ingenious Dutchman, if by any means, he should be allowed to visit a modern printing office.

'What's the matter, my dear?' said a kind wife to her husband, who had sat for half an hour with his face buried in his hands, and apparently in great tribulation.

'Oh, I don't know, I've felt like a fool all day.'

'Well,' returned the wife, consolingly, 'I'm afraid you'll never feel any better; you look the very picture of what you tell me!'

A GOOD ONE.—'My dear, what shall we name our baby?' said Mr. Smith to Mrs. Smith the other day.

'Why, huz, I've settled on Peter.'

'Peter! Good Lord, I never knew a man with the simple name of Peter who could earn his salt.'

'Well then we'll call him Salt Peter.'

A young widow who edits a paper in a neighboring State, says—'We do not look so well to-day as usual, on account of the non-arrival of the males.'

BANK NOTE LIST.		
PENNSYLVANIA.		
The following list shows the current value of all Pennsylvania Bank Notes. The most implicit reliance may be placed upon it, as it is every week carefully compared with a corrected from Bicknell's Reporter.		
Banks in Philadelphia.		
NAME.	LOCATION.	DISC. IN PHILADELPHIA.
NOTES AT PAR.		
Bank of North America	par	par
Bank of the Northern Liberties	par	par
Commercial Bank of Penn'a.	par	par
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank	par	par
Kensington Bank	par	par
Philadelphia Bank	par	par
Schuykill Bank	par	par
Southwark Bank	par	par
Western Bank	par	par
Mechanics' Bank	par	par
Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Bank	par	par
Country Banks.		
Bank of Chester County	Westchester	par
Bank of Delaware County	Chester	par
Bank of Germantown	Germantown	par
Bank of Montgomery Co.	Norristown	par
Daylestown Bank	Daylestown	par
Easton Bank	Easton	par
Farmers' Bank of Bucks Co.	Bristol	par
Office of Bank of Penn'a.	Harrisburg	These offices do not issue.
Office do do	Lancaster	
Office do do	Reading	
Office do do	Easton	
NOTES AT DISCOUNT.		
Bank of the United States	Philadelphia	28
Bank of Penn. Township	par	par
Grand Bank	par	par
Mechanics' Bank	par	par
Bank of Pennsylvania	par	par
Miners' Bank of Potomac	Potomac	2
Bank of Lewistown	Lewistown	13
Bank of Middletown	Middletown	1
Bank of Northumberland	Northumberland	1
Columbia Bank & Bridge Co.	Columbia	par
Exchange Bank	par	par
Do do branch of	par	par
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster	Lancaster	par
Lancaster County Bank	Lancaster	par
Farmers' Bank of Reading	Reading	par
Harrisburg Bank	Harrisburg	par
Lancaster Bank	Lancaster	par
Lebanon Bank	Lebanon	par
Merchants' & Manuf. Bank	Pittsburg	2
Bank of Pittsburg	Pittsburg	1
West Branch Bank	Williamsport	13
Wyoming Bank	Wilkesbarre	12
Northampton Bank	Allentown	—
Bucks County Bank	Reading	failed
Office of Bank of U. S.	Pittsburg	do
Do do do	Easton	do
Do do do	New Brighton	do
Kensington Sav. Ins. A.	Chambersburg	do
Penn. Township Sav. Ins.	Gettysburg	do
Bank of Chambersburg	Chambersburg	1
Bank of Gettysburg	Gettysburg	1
Bank of Susquehanna Co.	Montrose	35
Erie Bank	Erie	2
Farmers' & Drivers' Bank	Waynesburg	2
Franklin Bank	Washington	1
Honesdale Bank	Honesdale	14
Monongahela Bank of B.	Brownsville	14
York Bank	York	—
N. B. The notes of these banks on which we are quotations, and substitute a dash (—) are not purchased by the Philadelphia brokers, with the exception of those which have a letter of reference.		
BROKEN BANKS.		
Philadelphia Sav. Ins.	Philadelphia	failed
Philadelphia Loan Co.	do	failed
Schuykill Sav. Ins.	do	failed
Manual Labor Bank (T. W.)	Doynt, prep.	failed
Towanda Bank	Towanda	do
Alleghany Bank of Pa.	Bedford	no sale
Bank of Beaver	Beaver	closed
Bank of Swatara	Harrisburg	closed
Bank of Washington	Washington	failed
Centre Bank	Helltown	closed
City Bank	Pittsburg	no sale
Farmers' & Mech's Bank	Pittsburg	failed
Farmers' & Mech's Bank	Fayette Co.	failed
Farmers' & Mech's Bank	Greencastle	failed
Harmony Institute	Harmony	no sale
Huntingdon Bank	Huntingdon	no sale
Lewistown Bank	Lewistown	no sale
Lumbermen's Bank	Warren	failed
Northern Bank of Pa.	Dundaff	no sale
New Hope Del. Bridge Co.	New Hope	closed
Northumb'd Union Co. Bk.	Milton	no sale
North Western Bank of Pa.	Meadville	closed
Office of Schuykill Bank	Port Carbon	—
Pa. Agr. & Manuf. Bank	Carlisle	failed
Silver Lake Bank	Montrose	closed
Union Bank of Penn'a.	Uniontown	failed
Westmoreland Bank	Greensburg	closed
Wilkesbarre Bridge Co.	Wilkesbarre	no sale
All notes purporting to be on any Pennsylvania Bank not given in the above list, may be set down as frauds.		
NEW JERSEY.		
Bank of New Brunswick	Brunswick	failed
Belvidere Bank	Belvidere	do
Burlington Co. Bank	Medford	par
Commercial Bank	Perth Amboy	par
Cumberland Bank	Bridgeport	par
Farmers' Bank	Mount Holly	par
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	Railway	failed
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bk	N. Brunswick	failed
Franklin Bank of N. J.	Midlestown Pt.	failed
Hoboken Bk. & Grazing Co.	Hoboken	failed
Jersey City Bank	Jersey City	failed
Mechanics' Bank	Patterson	failed
Manufacturers' Bank	Belleville	failed
Morris County Bank	Morristown	failed
Monmouth Bk. of N. J.	Freehold	failed
Mechanics' Bank	Newark	4
Mechanics' & Manuf. Bk	Trenton	par
Morris Canal and Bk Co	Jersey City	1
Post Notes.		
Newark Bk. & Ins. Co.	Newark	no sale
New Hope Del. Bridge Co.	Lambertville	2
N. J. Manuf. and Bk Co	Hoboken	failed
N. J. Protection & Lumber Bk	Jersey City	failed
Orange Bank	Orange	3
Patterson Bank	Patterson	failed
Peoples' Bank	do	do
Princeton Bank	Princeton	par
Salem Banking Co.	Salem	par
State Bank	Newark	2
State Bank	Elizabethtown	par
State Bank of Morris	Camden	par
State Bank	Morristown	par
State Bank and Philad. Manuf Co	Trenton	failed
Sussex Bank	Newtown	failed
Trenton Banking Co.	Trenton	1
Union Bank	Dover	2
Washington Banking Co.	Hackensack	failed
DELAWARE.		
Bk. of Wilm. & Brandywine	Wilmington	par
Bank of Delaware	Wilmington	par
Bank of Smyrna	Smyrna	par
Do do branch	Milford	par
Farmers' Bk. of State of Del.	Dover	par
Do do branch	Wilmington	par
Do do branch	Georgetown	par
Do do branch	Newcastle	par
Union Bank	Wilmington	par
On all banks marked thus (*) there are either counterfeits or altered notes of the various denominations, in circulation.		

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A Compound Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tree.
The best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of CONSUMPTION.

We will not assert that this BALSAM will cure Consumption in its worst form but it has cured many after all other means of relief had been tried in vain. And why not? It seems that the WILD CHERRY was destined by Nature to be our PAIN-ACUER for the ravaging diseases of this cold latitude. Let not the despairing invalid waste his money and lose TIME, to him as all important, in experimenting with the tedious nostrums of the day, but use of once a medicine that will cure, if a cure is possible—a medicine that science approves and many years of experience have demonstrated that it always relieves.

'There is no such thing as a free lunch' in the history of this wonderful BALSAM. Evidence the most convincing—evidence that no one can doubt, fully establish this fact. For the sake of brevity we select the following from thousands.

Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the Pikes-Peak Eagle, one of the most influential journals in the state of New York, states under the authority of his own name, that a young lady, a relative of his, of delicate constitution, was attacked in Feb. 1842 with severe cold, which immediately produced spitting of blood, cough, fever, and other dangerous and alarming symptoms. Through medical treatment and cure she partially recovered during summer. But on the return of winter she was attacked more violently than at first, she became scarcely able to walk and was troubled with cough, chills and fever every day, and appeared to be going rapidly with consumption; at this time there was no sign of improvement. Mr. Platt procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which she used, and it seemingly restored her. She got a second cold, and before it was half taken she was restored to perfect health, which she has enjoyed to the present time, without the slightest symptom of her former disease.

Mr. Platt says: 'The cure came under my own observation and I cannot be mistaken as to the facts.'

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A POST MASTER DATED
PENNERS, Washington Co., Maine, Apr. 29, 1844.

MR. ISAAC BUTTS.—Dear Sir: At the request of many of my friends in this place and vicinity who are afflicted with consumption and liver complaints, I take the liberty of asking you to visit some one in this country as agent to sell WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and to send him a few dozen, as there is none of it for sale within 200 miles from this. I have no doubt that it would meet with a ready sale if it were where it could be procured without too much expense and delay. My wife was attacked about six months since with what the physicians called the first stage of consumption—a complaint very prevalent in this section of country. Having seen the Balsam advertised in August.

200 MILES FROM HERE,
I took the pains to send there for a bottle of it, which she took, and which helped her so much that I sent for two bottles more, which she has also taken, and the now says she has not felt so well for six years as she does at this time. All those who have inquired of me and ascertained what effect the Balsam had, are anxious to have some for sale in this vicinity, which is the cause of my writing you. Please inform me by return of mail whether you conclude to send some, and if so to whom, in order that I may be known where it can be had.

I am with respect yours, etc.

P. G. FARNSWORTH, P. M.

The whole country is fast learning that no medicine—no phlegm—no preparation of any kind whatever—can equal Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A TRULY WONDERFUL CURE.
WATERVILLE, Orono Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1843.

Dear Sir—I owe it to the afflicted to inform you that in January last I was attacked by a very violent cold, caused by working in the water, which settled on my lungs. It was accompanied by a very severe pain in my breast and sides, and also a distressing cough. I had in attendance all the best medical aid in our village; but after exhausting all their skill to no avail, they pronounced my disease a confirmed consumption, and they were all and all gave me up to die. After much persuasion I got the consent of my physicians to use the Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Dr. WISTAR. I purchased of the Agent in our place one bottle, before using half of which I began to gain strength, and it was a very evident my cough was much better and my symptoms in every way improving. I have now used three bottles, and am restored to perfect health. This result is alone owing to the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY; and I take this method of giving you the information, partly to pay you the debt of gratitude I owe you, and partly that others similarly afflicted may know where to apply for relief.

Very truly yours, JAMES SAGE.

Mr. Parnes, Duggan, under date of Watergate, Sept. 24th, 1843, writes:

The statement given by Mr. James Sage is well known to be true by this whole community. It is truly a most remarkable cure. The sale of the Balsam is very good, and its success in curing truly flattering.

Yours respectfully,
D. D. PALMER.

THE MOST REMARKABLE CURE EVER RECORDED.
HARDENFELD, N. J., April 20, 1843.

On or about the 13th day of October, 1841, I was taken with a violent pain in the side near the liver, which continued for about five days, and was followed by the breaking of an ulcer, or abscess, in the side, which relieved the pain a little, but caused me to throw up a great quantity of offensive matter and also much blood. Being greatly alarmed at this, I applied to a physician, but he said he thought he could do but little for me except give me some Mercury Pills, which I refused to take, feeling assured that they could do me no good; many other remedies were then procured by my wife and friends, but none did me any good—and the discharge of blood and corruption still continued every few days, and at last became so offensive that I could scarcely breathe. I was also seized with a violent cough, which at times caused me to raise much more blood than I had done before—and my disease continued in this way, still growing worse, until February, when all hope of my recovery was given up, and my friends all thought I would die of a Gall-bladder Consumption. At this moment, when my life was apparently drawing near its close, I heard of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and got a bottle which I received immediately; and by the use of only three bottles of this medicine, all my pains were removed—my cough and spitting of blood and corruption entirely stopped, and in a few weeks my health was so far restored as to enable me to work at my trade, (which is a carpenter), and up to this I have enjoyed good health.

THOMAS COZENS.

GLoucester County, N. J., 28.

Personally came before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, Thomas Cozens, and being duly affirmed according to law, with the above statement in all things true.

Affirmed before me, on the 20th of April, 1843
J. C. JONES, J. P.

Such is the unprecedented success of this BALSAM.

"NATURE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION."
A prescription composed of our wants, as it is prepared from chemical extracts from substances which the author of nature has placed in our own land for wise purposes, that many who know nothing of the mode of its preparation are endeavoring to reap pecuniary benefits by selling an article similar in name, or in appearance, or by representing their own trash as superior to this BALSAM, or by putting up a mixture and a doctor's prescription that it is impudently from a foreign country, which is not the case. All these deceptive arts go to show that WISTAR'S BALSAM is known to the world to be "THE GREAT REMEDY" and that to sell any mixture it must be like this in name, or purport to be like it in substance.

Believe not the cunningly wrought fabrications—and take only the original and genuine WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

NO OTHER CAN BE LIKE IT.
Address all orders to ISAAC BUTTS, No. 32 Ann St., New York.

Agents, JOHN W. FRILING, Sunbury, D. BRAFFIGAM, Northumberland, D. J. MOYER, Lancaster, J. WAGGONER, Selma, Ala., BROWN & CREASY, Millville, Feb. 22d, 1845.—ly

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD!
CANTRELL'S Celebrated Family Medicine.
WILL not cure every thing, but still remains unequalled in their several departments by every thing ever offered to the public, who have voluntary come forward and offered numerous and highly respectable testimonials of their superior efficacy.

Cantrell's Compound Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla; or, Anti-Scorbutic Syrup, for the cure of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Swellings of the Joints, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from the abuse of Mercury, &c., unsurpassed by any thing in the market, combining all the virtues residing in the Sarsaparilla with a modern improvement, only lately brought out, by the most respectable medical authorities. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

Cantrell's Anti-Dyspeptic Powder, for the relief and permanent cure of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia, in all its forms and stages. It is truly a most valuable remedy. Sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents each.

Cantrell's Ague Mixture and Tonic Medicament, stands at the head of the list unrivalled by any, or all the innumerable medicines in use throughout the length and breadth of the land, for the cure of Fever and Ague in all its stages, and from all its consequences.

Residents in Fever and Ague districts should never be without it.

The subscriber will forfeit FIFTY DOLLARS where his medicine fails to perform a cure in the most obstinate case.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by CALDER CRESSON, at his Drug Warehouse, No. 6 North Third Street, Philadelphia; also, by the regularly appointed agent, SEYMOUR W. ROBERTS, Wholesale Druggist, No. 54 Water Street, N. York.

Prepared only by the Subscriber, corner of CARLETON and SECOND STREETS, below CHANTRY, Philadelphia, where it is also retail.

Overseer, none are genuine without the signature of JOHN A. CANTRELL.

Cantrell's Ague Mixture, or Tonic Medicament.
For the cure of all Bilious affections, if taken according to directions.

It is a never failing remedy which no family ought to be without, especially in low marshy countries.

As this medicine is put up under the proprietor's immediate inspection on the most scientific principles, being Purely Vegetable, and having been tried on thousands, for upwards of 12 years, and in his knowledge when taken strictly according to directions, there has not been one failure. Under such circumstances I recommend it to the public, adding a certificate in support of my assertion.

I, John Burns, do certify that I was in the ship Tobacco Plant of Philadelphia, Capt. Reed, in June, 1827, bound to Liverpool; took the fever and ague and laid in Liverpool some time; and the doctor's lands, went from there to Baltimore, lay in the Infirmary for four or five weeks—from thence to Philadelphia; was six months under Dr. Coates; from thence to New York—went to the Hospital remaining there about six weeks without relief—tried every thing without any benefit, for five years. Hearing of Cantrell's Ague Mixture from a friend, I went to his store, told him how I was afflicted, and got a bottle of his mixture and used it according to directions. It made a perfect cure, and I have not had the least return since. I do with confidence recommend it to the public.

JOHN BURNS.

Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
Philadelphia, April 10th, 1844.

Mr. JOHN A. CANTRELL,

Dear Sir—Having been afflicted for upwards of two years with ulceration of the throat, destroying the whole of the soft palate, then through the upper part of my mouth into my nose, from which several pieces of bone came out, which partially destroyed my speech, through a kind Providence and your Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla, I am now restored to perfect health, and my sight, which was so much impaired, is as strong as when a boy.

I thought it a duty I owed to you and those similarly afflicted, to make it public.

Yours, R. S. KELLY.

SAMUEL KIRK, Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets.

I, Gabriel Johnston, No. 6 Rock-Island Street, do certify that my wife, Jane, was afflicted for two years with Rheumatism, and at last was entirely disabled, so that she was obliged to be confined to bed, hearing of Cantrell's Medicated Syrup of Sarsaparilla, which completely removed all her pains and stiffness from her limbs; two more bottles made a perfect cure. She is now able to attend her household duties as usual.

GABRIEL JOHNSTON, Philadelphia, Jan. 22d, 1844.

Deceptive Pamphlets may be had of the agents. (Gratis.) J. W. FRILING, Sunbury, Nov. 9, 1844.—ly Agent.

Call and Settle.
PERSONS knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts, on or before the 20th day of January next, after which time those of long standing will be placed in the hands of a Justice, for collection.

H. B. MASSER, Dec. 14th, 1844.

CLASS, B by 10, best quality, Call Nails, all sizes, Sold by the sack and barrel. Hats and Caps, of the best quality. All for sale at reduced prices, by Sunbury, Oct. 26, 1844. H. B. MASSER.

H. B. MASSER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
SUNBURY, PA.
Business attended to in the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Lycoming and Columbia.

Refer to:
THOMAS HART & Co., Lower Merion, Pa.
HART, CUMMINGS & HART, Philadelphia.
REYNOLDS, McFARLAND & Co., Philadelphia.
SPRING, GOOD & Co., Philadelphia.

DR. A. L. LEBLANC'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

THIS Medicine is offered to the public generally, from a full conviction that it is superior to any other medicine now in use, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility or Bilious Weakness, &c.

Its effects have been tested in a private practice of near eight years, and it is now more extensively circulated, at the solicitude of many who have received the most signal benefit from the use of it.

The following is one among a number of certificates received in relation to the success of this medicine:

Lancaster Co., March 18.

Dr. GEORGE W. ALLEN.

Dear Sir—It is with great pleasure that I inform you of the success attending your Dyspeptic Medicine, while employed in my practice. From past experience, I firmly believe that in eight cases out of ten, the Dyspeptic, by the use of your medicine, may entirely rid himself of this thorn in the pathway of life; not only in dyspeptic cases, but in all cases of constipation, and diseases depending on a disordered state of the nervous system, together with a torpid state of the bowels, will your Elixir be found of inestimable value. No circumstances wherein the usefulness of the medicine has been realized, may be forwarded, if required. I wish you great success, and recommend the medicine to the suffering part of mankind.

Yours, with great respect,
ROBERT AGNEW, M. D.

For sale at the store of H. B. Masser, agent for the proprietor, Sunbury, Pa., October 26th, 1844.—ly

ASHBY & ROCAP, WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT & CAP MANUFACTURERS,
South East corner of Market and 4th Sts., Philadelphia.

WHERE the always kept on hand an extensive assortment of HATS & CAPS of every description, got up in the best and most approved style. Price as dearest of purchasing superior articles on the most reasonable terms, will find it to their advantage to call before making purchases elsewhere.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5th, 1844.—ly

SPANISH HIDES TANNERS' OIL.

5000 Dry La Plata Hides—first quality.
3500 Dry La Guira, do
1000 Dry Salted La Guira, do
2000 Dry Salted Brazil Hides, do
35 Bales Green Salted Patna Kips.
20 Bales Dry Patna Kips.
120 Barrels Tanners' Oil.
Tanners' and Corriers' Tools.

For sale to Country Tanners at the lowest prices and upon the best terms.

N. B. The highest market prices paid for all kinds of leather.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS, No. 21, South Third St. Philadelphia, September 14, 1844.—ly

SHUGERT'S PATENT WASHING MACHINE.
THIS Machine has now been tested by more than thirty families in this neighborhood, and has given entire satisfaction. It is so simple in its construction, that it cannot get out of order. It contains no iron to rust, and no springs or rollers to get out of repair. It will do twice as much washing, with less than half the wear and tear of any of the late inventions, and what is of greater importance, it costs but little over half as much as other washing machines.

The subscriber has the exclusive right for Northumberland, Union, Lycoming, Columbia, Luzerne and Clinton counties. Price of single machine \$6.

H. B. MASSER.

The following certificate is from a few of those who have these machines in use.

Sunbury, Aug. 24, 1844.

We, the subscribers, certify that we have now in use, in our families, Shugert's Patent Washing Machine, and do not hesitate to say that it is a most excellent invention. That, in washing, it will save more than one half the usual labor, that it does not require more than one third the usual quantity of soap and water; and that there is no rubbing, and consequently, little or no wearing or tearing. That it knocks off no buttons, and that the finest clothes, such as collars, laces, tucks, frills, &c., may be washed in a very short time without the least injury, and in fact without any apparent wear and tear, whatever. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to our friends and to the public, as a most useful and labor saving machine.

CHARLES W. HIGGINS, A. J. JOHAN, CHAS. WEAVER, CHAS. PLEASANTS, GIBSON MARKLE, Hon. GEO. C. WELKER, BENJ. HENDRICKS, GIBSON LEISENBERG.

HERR'S HOTEL, (formerly Tremont House, No. 116 Chestnut street,) Philadelphia, September 21st, 1844.

I have used Shugert's Patent Washing Machine in my house upwards of eight months, and do not hesitate to say that I deem it one of the most useful and valuable labor-saving machines ever invented. I formerly kept two women continually occupied in washing, who now do as much in two days as they then did in one week. There is no wear or tear in washing, and it requires not more than one-third the usual quantity of soap. I have had a number of other machines in my family, but this is so decidedly superior to every thing else, and so little liable to get out of repair, that I would not do without one if they should cost ten times the price they are sold for.

DANIEL HERR.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS & MILLINERS.
WM. M. & JOS. E. MAULL, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STRAW GOODS, No. 30, North Second Street, (opposite the Madison House,) PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE will be found a general assortment of Florence Brills, Alsters, Rutlands, Poddies, Willow Plait, Rice Straw, and the much admired Neapolitan Lace, and Fancy Bonnets, manufactured by us, and for sale at the lowest manufacture prices. Merchants and Milliners are invited to give us a call upon visiting the City.

N. B. We have also constantly making our superior hair and o.r. collars, all of which will be sold cheap, for cash.

Philadelphia, May 26, 1844.—ly

OAKLEY'S DEPURATIVE SYRUP.
THE valuable properties of Oakley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as a purifier of the blood, is so well known to the public generally, that it is unnecessary to occupy much space in setting forth the advantages to be derived from its use; wherever the medicine has once been introduced, it takes precedence over all others; every one that has taken it, have derived so signal beneficial results from it, that it is recommended by them with the most confidence. Physicians of the highest standing in the profession, prescribe it to patients under their care; containing nothing deleterious but being composed of the most mild, yet efficacious vegetable materials, it is offered with confidence, as the cheapest and most efficient purifier of the blood now known. The use of a few bottles, especially in the spring months, will be attended with a most decided improvement in the general strength of the system, eradicating any seeds of disease that may have been generated, besides giving health and vigor to the body. For the cure of Scrofula or Kings Evil, Rheumatism, Tetter, Pimples or eruptions of the Skin, White Scall, Eczema, Chronic Cough, Asthma, &c. The numerous certificates in the possession of the subscriber and his agents, from physicians and others, are sufficient to convince the most skeptical of its superiority over all preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, GEORGE W. OAKLEY, North 5th street, Reading, Berks County, and to be had of the following persons:

In Northumberland County—H. B. Masser, Sunbury; Ireland & Moxel, McGovernville; D. Kraus, Milton.

In Union County—J. Garthoff, Selinsgrove; A. Gutches, Millburg.

In Columbia County—R. W. McCay, Washington.

Reading, March 14, 1843.

MR. OAKLEY—I believe it the duty of every one to do whatever is in their power, for the benefit of their fellow men, and having had positive proof in my own family, of the wonderful properties of your Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, I most conscientiously recommend it to the afflicted. We had the misfortune to lose two of our children, by the breaking out of ulcers on their faces that covered the face, head and neck, although we had some of the most scientific physicians to attend them, and had tried all the known remedies, including Scrofula Punction, without avail. Another of our children was attacked in the same manner, her face and neck was completely covered the discharge was so offensive, and the disease at such a height, that we despaired of her life. Seeing the wonderful effects of your Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, we were induced to make trial of it, as the last resort; it acted like a charm; the ulcers commenced healing immediately, a few bottles entirely restored her to her health, which she has enjoyed uninterruptedly ever since. As a purifier of the blood, I verily believe it has not its equal.

JOHN MOYER, Taylor, Walnut street, near Fourth, Reading.

Douglasville, April 19th, 1843.

MR. OAKLEY—My son Edmund Leif, had the scrofula in the most dreadful and distressing manner for three years, during which time he was deprived of the use of his limbs, his head and neck were covered with ulcers. We tried all the different remedies, but to no effect, until recommended by Dr. Johnson of Northampton, and also Dr. Isaac Hunter, of Reading, to use your Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, of which I obtained several bottles, the use of which drove the disease completely out of the system, the ulcers healed, and the child was restored to perfect health, which he has enjoyed uninterruptedly ever since, to the astonishment of many persons who seen him doing his affliction. I have thought it my duty, and send you this certificate that others who have a like affliction in the family may know where to obtain so valuable a medicine.

Yours truly,
AMELIA D. LEAF.

Sept. 16, 1843.—ly

Counterfeiters' DEATH BLOW.
The public will please observe that no Brandereth Pills are genuine, unless they are marked with three labels on it, (the top, the side and the bottom) each containing a fac-simile signature of my handwriting, thus—B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—These labels are engraved on steel, beautifully designed, and done at an expense of over \$2,000.—Therefore it will be seen that the only thing necessary to procure the medicine in its purity, is to observe these labels.

Remember the top, the side, and the bottom. The following respective persons are duly authorized, to sell and hold

CERTIFICATES OF AGENCY
For the sale of Brandereth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

Northumberland County: Milton—Mackey & Chambers, Sunbury—H. B. Masser, McGovernville—Ireland & Moxel. Northumberland—Wm. Forsyth. Georgetown—J. & J. Wells.

Union County: New Berlin—Bogart & Winter, Selinsgrove—George Gundrum, Millburg—Isaac Smith, Beaverstown—David Hubler, Adamsburg—Wm. J. May, Millburg—Mensch & Ray, Hatfield—Daniel Long, Freeburg—G. & P. G. Mayer, Lewisburg—Wm. B. Green, Columbia County: Danville—E. B. Reynolds & Co., Berwick—Stinson & Rutenhouse, Carlisle—C. G. Brodts, Bloomsburg—John R.